

REGULARS WARNED
AGAINST RIDICULING
LA FOLLETTE VIEWS

Survey Shows That Out of 31 of
His "Radical" Planks 21 Have
Been Enacted Into Laws

ADOPTION OF POLICY
IS QUESTION OF TIME

Both Parties Have Accepted Cer-
tain Planks Which They La-
beled "Socialistic" in Past

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Pending the time when the Presidential campaign is opened and they can mass their batteries for an attack against Senator Robert M. La Follette, Republican and Democratic politicians are making his platform a target. About the mildest thing they say of it is that it is wholly impractical, while some interpret it as an extreme example of radical socialism.

Among the more thoughtful politicians of both old parties, however, there is a disposition to advise caution in denouncing the platform of the Wisconsin Senator. Those who have not forgotten how Henry Allen Cooper, the veteran Representative in Congress from the first district of Wisconsin stood before the Republican National Convention at Cleveland a few weeks ago and brought a momentary pause to the jeers of the delegates by reminding them that of the 31 planks presented from his state since 1908, all of which had, at some time been called "radical," 26 have been enacted into law, fear a boomerang from such attacks.

The Cry of Socialism

The epithet of "Socialism" has been hurled at La Follette platforms of the past. It was the same Mr. Cooper who read the minority report of the Resolutions Committee to the Republican National Convention in 1908 and heard it denounced by the chairman of that committee. The same thing occurred again in 1912. Yet of the 13 planks submitted by Wisconsin in 1908, 11 have since been enacted into law, and of the 18 propositions submitted in 1912, 15 have been written into the federal statutes, one has been partly enacted into law, and one was in the Republican platform of 1916. Even the 1920 Wisconsin platform has not been entirely without honor from the Republican Party, since it favored adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, which a Republican Congress enacted over the veto of the President, and Section 13 contained in substance the fundamentals of the law for which the progressive in Congress fought and which were substituted in the law for the Mellon plan.

The La Follette platform of 1908 contained the following recommendations:

(a) Enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enable that body to institute proceedings on its own motion. That is now the law.

(b) To establish classifications. That is now the law.

(c) To suspend proposed rate increases when challenged by shipper or consumer. That provision was enacted into law.

(d) To provide for the physical valuation of all rail property. That was enacted and the commission is rapidly approaching the end of its valuation work.

That 1908 Platform

The La Follette platform of 1908 suggested the formation of a tariff commission. Such a commission was formed by act of Congress in 1916.

The same platform favored legislation exempting labor organizations from anti-trust laws, and provision to that effect was included in the Clayton Act of 1914. Furthermore, the Republican platform lately adopted at Cleveland contains similar recommendations.

The Wisconsin platform in 1908 declared for direct election of Senators. The people of the United States now elect their senators by direct ballot.

There was a declaration for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures. That is now the law with respect to election of President and Vice-President, senators and members of Congress.

Another plank in the 1908 Wisconsin platform demanded regulation of telephone and telegraph rates and services. The Interstate Commerce Commission now has jurisdiction over such matters.

The same platform pledged the Republican Party to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunction would not apply when no labor dispute existed. It provided further that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary processes of law and provided further that in contempt proceedings arising in such cases, that parties cited shall be entitled to a trial by jury except when the contempt is committed in the presence of the Court.

The same 1908 platform favored a department of labor. The act establishing that department was signed by President Taft.

Something on Labor

The Wisconsin platform of 1908 insisted upon the extension of the existing eight-hour law to all government employees and to all workers employed by contractors and subcontractors doing work for the Government. Such a law was enacted.

The platform also favored a general

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Wisconsin Delegation
All Out for Re-election

By The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—VERY incumbent Wisconsin representative in Congress again will be in the race for re-election, according to information reaching here from all districts in the State. A number will be unopposed within the party to which they belong, others will have to compete for the nomination, and still others will have no opposition within or without the party, according to the latest indications from the field.

In Milwaukee Socialists again have renominated by referendum Victor L. Berger, of the fifth district, and have placed Leo Krzycki in the field in the fourth district, in an attempt to wrest the seat from Representative John C. Shafer, Republican.

AMERICA REJECTS
MUTUAL AID PLAN
URGED BY LEAGUE

State Department Reply, Though
Refusing Adherence, Praises
Europe's Move Against War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Although Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has informed the League of Nations that the United States cannot adhere to the draft of the Treaty of Mutual Assistance, which the Fourth Assembly of the League voted should be circulated among all the governments, with a request for expressions of their views, he indicated that the American Government looks with favor upon the move of overseas nations to reduce armaments and minimize the possibility of war.

There has been considerable agitation in Congress for another world conference to reduce naval and land armaments. The Naval Appropriations Bill, passed by Congress, carried a recommendation to the President that he call another international conference to consider reduction of naval craft not taken care of in the Limitation of Armaments Conference held in Washington. This rider was introduced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

President Coolidge has been represented as being quite in accord with the recommendation, but he believes the present not a propitious time for the United States to broach the subject to Europe. He feels that Europe is so much occupied with the problem of settling German reparations that it would not be wise to divert the European nations to other questions.

Should the League of Nations decide that the moment has come to project another arms conference, the view is general here that the movement would have the support of the United States. Mr. Hughes indicated the United States' hope in that respect in his reply to the circular from the League.

This circular, however, linked with the armaments limitation proposition, a move to facilitate the application of the famous "Article X" of the Covenant of the League and there is no disposition of the Coolidge Administration to involve the United States in any project based on what is considered the essence of the League of Nations.

The reply of Mr. Hughes states that this Government finds it impossible to give its adherence to the proposed treaty, "in view of the constitutional organization of this Government and of the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations."

The American communication observed that the United States has not failed to note that under Article XVII of the draft treaty, "any state may, with the consent of the Council of the League, notify its conditional or partial adherence to the provisions of this treaty, provided that such state has reduced or is prepared to reduce its armament in conformity with the provisions of this treaty. The communication concludes: "It would not serve a useful purpose to consider the question of a conditional or partial adherence on the part of the Government of the United States when the conditions imposed would of necessity be of such a character as to deprive of any substantial effect."

World News in Brief

Washington.—Assertion that "moral shame and humiliating disgrace" has been brought upon the Nation by the disregard of the prohibition law by a "relatively small number" of public officials is made in a resolution adopted by the Federal Council of Churches.

Tegucigalpa.—Fausto Davila, formerly Foreign Minister, is on his way to Washington, to assume his new duties as Honduran Minister to the United States.

Elberfeld, Germany.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, addressing a meeting of the Steel Federation, urged the necessity for developing the German export trade, which he declared was the chief problem in connection with the operation of the Dawes report and the basis of German reparations payments.

Moscow.—The capital sentences returned a month ago against Nicholas Kalinin and Mr. Tshardynzoff, directors of the Kelvin Centenary, after conviction of corruption, have been commuted to 10 years' imprisonment in strict isolation by the Central Executive Committee of the Government.

FARM-LABOR PARTY
BACKS W. Z. FOSTER

"Casts Off" La Follette With
Charge Cleveland Conference
Betrayed the Workers

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP).—The candidacy of William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow of New York, nominated respectively for president and vice-president of the Workers' Party of America, has been endorsed by the national Farmer-Labor Party, which will not support Senator Robert M. La Follette, endorsed for President last week at the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Announcement of the party's action was made by the executive committee, which consisted of the withdrawal of Duncan McDonald of Illinois and William Bouck, Washington, recently named at the National Farmer-Labor Party convention at St. Paul.

Indorsement of Mr. La Follette by the Cleveland conference "betrayed the Farmer-Labor masses into the hands of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and rich farmers, and thus destroyed the only chance for a united front campaign in the coming Presidential election," the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor Party said in a statement.

Foster and Gitlow have been prominent in Communist activities. C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party, in addressing the mass meeting, declared the platform adopted at Cleveland favored the small industries, professional class and well-to-do farmers and not the workers and majority of farmers.

Indians Plan Powwow
Over New York Claim

Question of Ownership of Em-
pire State Still Agitates Tribes

MONTREAL, July 9 (Special Correspondence).—The power of all Indians who are interested in the claim of the Six Nations to the State of New York and certain other territory now occupied by the United States has been called by the tribal chiefs of the Iroquois at Cauchawaga, a short distance above Montreal, a Grand Chief Two-Axe of the Turtle Clan, and Head Chief Tekarihoken of Bear Clan have announced that no Red Man will have anything to say about the eventual disposition of the State of New York unless he comes to Cauchawaga, and affirms his adherence to the creeds and customs of his ancestors. Later a powwow will be held in the United States to deliberate on the steps to be taken to induce the Great White Father at Washington to hand over the Empire State to its original owners.

St. Paul (AP).—Indorsement of candidates for public office "who pledge themselves to secure equality for agriculture with industry and labor," was urged by P. W. Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., in an address sounding the keynote before the National Agricultural Relief Conference here.

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Here's Democratic Ticket Harmony



John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan Congratulate Each Other on Nominations

© Underwood

MR. DAVIS CONFERS
WITH PARTY CHIEFS

Campaign Will Get Started
Right Away—Bryan Brothers
Pledge Their Support

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP).—John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee today came here from his home in Locust Valley to tackle the problem of organizing the national committee and selection of a chairman to take charge of his campaign.

On arriving at the home of Frank L. Polk, formerly Undersecretary of State, Mr. Davis had a long talk with Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and other party leaders, including Herbert C. Pell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Hollins Randolph, chairman of the Georgia convention delegation; John S. Cohen, national committeeman of that State and publisher of the Atlanta Journal; J. B. Cotton, partner of W. G. McAdoo, and Joseph Davis of Missouri, one of Mr. Davis' volunteer workers.

Last night he conferred with the Bryan brothers, Charles W., Governor of Nebraska, Mr. Davis' running mate on the Democratic ticket, and William J., known as "The Commoner," both of whom pledged their support to Mr. Davis.

Organization of the new national committee probably will not take place formally until after the notification ceremony, at which Mr. Davis will make his first public address on the issues of the election. But the nominee hopes to complete the details of organization of the party's council within the next few days, since the protracted session of the convention has delayed the opening of the campaign beyond the customary time. He intends to get as early a start as possible, and if, as he expects, the choice of a general is made before the end of next week, Mr. Davis will then take a vacation of about a fortnight in New England.

Some political circles expect that New York will be the center of the Davis campaign. With 266 electoral votes necessary for success and with Davis reasonably assured of 147 from the solid south plus Maryland and Kentucky, according to these opinions, the 45 of the empire state will be vital, and next to New York much attention must be devoted to Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

The fact that Mr. Davis has indicated that shortly he will select a temporary residence making him accessible is taken to corroborate the opinion that New York State will be the main battleground.

There is much speculation as to the future political career of Governor Smith, who indorsed the national ticket in a speech before the convention, without waiting for their marking. Asked whether he would run for Governor again in the fall, he ex-

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ALL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN
SUPPORT RAMSAY MACDONALD
IN HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD FRANCE

British Prime Minister's Conduct of Anglo-French Negotiations Approved—Conservatives Withdraw Motion to Debate Foreign Policy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—"Are we, or are we not, going to put the Dawes report into operation with full agreement among ourselves and the concurrence of Germany to do its part?" This question is being asked in political circles here today, in the words of Ramsay MacDonald, who asked it in a cautious statement, for which he was cheered in the House of Commons last night, and "problematical" and "uncertain" are the answers generally forthcoming.

It is recognized that by his visit to Paris, Mr. MacDonald has effected a tactical movement which may or may not conduce to the ultimate success of his endeavors toward world peace. He is in a strong position by being able to count upon the Opposition as well as upon his own party in British politics, however, to support him in the line he is taking of working in friendly relation with France.

If failure occurs, therefore, it will be owing to the inherent difficulties of the great international problem that has to be solved and not to any faction or difference in Great Britain.

Domestic Issues Sidetracked

The Conservatives withdrew their motion for a foreign policy debate last night, lest anything said in the heat of discussion might increase the embarrassment of the situation, and the Liberals are equally desirous of co-operating.

Domestic strife here remains as acute as ever, but for the time being it is relegated to a subordinate place. Criticism there is in plenty, but an endeavor is being made to confine it to a constructive side. In the lobby of the House of Commons, men talk rather of how to reconcile French susceptibilities with the need for bringing the Dawes scheme into proper relation with the Treaty of Versailles, than of what may occur if this cannot be done.

Similarly the all-important problem of securing American co-operation is discussed almost solely from the viewpoint of getting over the difficulties obviously inherent in the alternative Mr. MacDonald has indicated, of either asking for United States membership of the Reparations Commission in a modified form, or elevating the agent-general for reparations under the Dawes scheme to the position of arbitrator, in an organization before which he might find himself obliged to appear as complainant.

Great Point Gained

Whatever may be the outcome of the inter-allied conference here next week, therefore, an enormous point has been gained that it meets in an atmosphere of good will. Financial opinion here is more optimistic than are the politicians about the prospects of the forthcoming conference, judging from inquiries made in banking circles by The Christian Science Monitor representative. "It ought to be possible to make substantial progress," says one authority. "From the city's viewpoint all that is wanted at the moment is sufficiently good security for the £40,000,000 loan which forms part of the Dawes plan. It should not be difficult to obtain this as the outcome of the London conference." Two points in particular need attention. The first is that the Reparations Commission should be made less of a French instrument, either by agreement among the allies ("flagrant default" by Germany can only be established by unanimous vote), as Mr. MacDonald apparently proposes, or that an American should be allowed to have a casting vote. Secondly, some agreement should be reached by which payments to the bondholders—which after all is very small—should be a first charge on Germany's assets, even if that country was declared to be in "flagrant default."

Germany's Obligations

"This could be done if necessary," means of a declaration from the Allies that they would pay the bondholders from the assets in any part of Germany they occupied, to secure the fulfillment of Germany's obligations. Of these two points, the second is the more important.

The question of the Reparations Commission's right to declare Germany in default is one which informed opinion here considers likely to prove the most difficult of the many knotty problems to come before the conference next Wednesday. There is a strong feeling of uneasiness at Mr. MacDonald's having withdrawn the original proposal for "some authority, other than the Reparations Commission," to have this power. Anxious comes chiefly from the thought that Great Britain might be drawn against its will into some such proceeding as the occupation of the Ruhr.

Sovereignty of Allies

The joint declaration of the two Prime Ministers issued in Paris, taken in conjunction with Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, is held to indicate that the London conference will have to consider, in this connection first, whether declaring Germany in default involves the sovereignty of the Allies, owing to the fact that it will automatically make them liable to undertake action against the defaulter.

In this case, voting of the Reparations Commission under the Treaty of Versailles must be unanimous. Alternatively, there is the possibility of having an American representative on the commission to help decide the question of Germany's default. In the third place, what action is to be taken if Germany should default? The phrase in the Paris declaration, "putting into execution measures they shall have agreed on," is held to mean that

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venue, Squantum, Mass.
 Clock to 9:30 p. m.
 25 CENTS
 am Boys' Band in the afternoon and
 and in the evening.

NEW YORK CITY, Murray Hill 7507
via Interborough (Queens-
boro) or B. M. T. (Broadway)
to Jackson Heights Station on
the 42nd Street Subway
via Queensboro Bridge
to 42nd Street and
Polk Ave., Havemeyer 2360

ELKS ARE DRENCHED IN PAGEANT-PARADE

Rain Twice Descends on Gala Day Thousands—Excursions Today End Convention

With excursions today by boat, by train and by automobile to Gloucester, Rockport, Salem and Beverly by the visiting hosts of the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the sixtieth annual convocation of the grand lodge and the grand reunion of the brotherhood, which now numbers nearly 1,000,000 United States citizens, came to a close in Boston.

Tonight every outgoing express train and steamer will be crowded with departing guests, while this afternoon and all day tomorrow the highways will be teeming with automobiles occupied by home-going Elks and their families.

The sessions of the grand lodge came to a close yesterday at 1 in the afternoon and the annual pageant, which, this year, is said to have surpassed most of its predecessors, followed later in the afternoon and lasted until the shadows of evening were closing in.

The pageant started on its comparatively short line of march, which but added to the crowds massed behind the restraining cables the police force had strung earlier in the day, at 3:30 with military promptness and snap. Had the heavy shower not fallen when it did the parade undoubtedly would have surpassed all expectation and eclipsed most of those which had gone before for the preparations had been complete. But the floodgates were opened and many thousands of the marchers and the spectators alike were drenched.

The Elks kept on marching and when the downpour had ceased the crowds again lined the ropes and cheered the drenched but once again uniformed paraders. The "big show" in the streets was not concluded until nearly 8 and even then there were detachments which started off on voluntary parades with the determination of giving Boston a last look and continuing the fun which the rains temporarily had marred.

After the parade the judges, Mrs. Charles E. Wilson of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Charles J. Sullivan of Chicago, Ill.; and Mrs. George A. Stuart of Medford, Mass., who had been stationed in the official stand in Park Square, awarded the prizes to the most deserving, in their opinions, organizations in the long line of parading Elks.

Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, won three first prizes aggregating \$1200, of the total of \$5600 set aside for the parading organizations. The Philadelphia received \$350 for best general appearance; \$500 for the most novel displays and \$350 for having the largest paid-up membership in line outside of the lodges of New England.

Other lodges to win prizes for pro rata membership in line, mileage from home considered; appearance, features of unusual attraction and the like were Chicago, Rochester, Sayre, Pa.; Dallas, Tex.; Portland, Ore.; Canal Zone, Camden, N. J.; Detroit, Wilkes-Barre, Providence, Lowell, Gloucester and Quincy, Mass.

The head of the parade, the first division, was made up largely of the members of the Grand Lodge in automobiles; Boston Lodge of Elks, the host of the visiting and marching thousands, the members of the Boston Fire Department, New York and Philadelphia lodges, and small detachments of far distant lodges of Elks who were placed as honor guests among the host of Boston lodge marchers, who were not far from the right of the line.

John G. Price of Columbus, O., and James G. McFarland, retired grand exalted ruler, along with Charles H. Grakelov, grand esquire, were in specially bedecked carriages at the head of the parade. John H. Dunn of Boston lodge, chief marshal of the pageant, in the uniform he wore while he was in France, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, were well mounted and rode with the Grand Lodge officials.

The rain occasioned some, but not a great deal, of delay and the parade took just a few minutes over three hours to pass any one place along the short line of march from Arlington, up Beacon, past the State House, down Park to Tremont, along Tremont to Boylston, to Arlington, to St. James Avenue, to Dartmouth Street, to Columbus Avenue, where the marchers broke ranks and scattered to their hotels, many of them to hurry away to their homes on late night trains.

It was estimated that there were about 25,000 marchers in the long line. Every state and territory was represented in the street pageant.

In the evening there was an unusual display of fireworks at Braves Field, and many set pieces illustrative of the symbols of Elksdom were shown in flashing fire and spluttering variegated sparks. An aerial bombardment lasting for five minutes concluded the entertainment.

DANISH EXPEDITION TO VISIT GREENLAND

COPENHAGEN, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—It has now been decided that the Godthaab shall be dispatched to East Greenland as soon as possible. The expedition is expected to last some three months, so that the vessel should be back before there is any ice trouble. It will endeavor to call at as many of the eight stations in question as possible.

The captain has a free hand and is to act upon his own initiative. A new expedition may have to be sent out next year. Looking for the Teddy is to form part of his business.

FOUR PACIFIC SHIPS ARRIVE

Four steamships reached Boston today from ports on the Pacific coast of the United States, bringing large and valuable cargoes of lumber, canned goods, general merchandise, etc. Seldom do four vessels reach Boston in one day from the coast, although the inter-coastal trade has been growing rapidly in the past year or more. The arrivals today were the steamers San Francisco, Diana Dollar, Steel Scientist and Edward Luckenbach.

Noon-Time Browsing in Boston Library's Courtyard



Daily From 12 Until 2 O'clock Selected Books Are Available for Outdoor Reading

Library Courtyard Made Haven for Quiet Noon-Time Reading

Open-Shelf Selection Draws Many Visitors to Browse Among Varying Books and Escape Heat of Day

The columned, vaulting courtyard of the Boston Public Library, with its gridded windows vaguely suggestive of old Spain, and its pool in the center with the fountain, always has drawn visitors in the summer time. Some have come to sit; others to walk through the stone-floored corridor. The rim of jade tiling on the inner roof, the tawny awnings bowing out from the upper windows, the fat bay trees trimmed meticulously and standing straight and severe in their bright green tubs, the feathery flat tops of small trees of the sumac family, and the pigeons always have been things people came into the courtyard to contemplate in the quiet. The stone benches were never particularly comfortable but a globe of opal light in an upper window, hanging like the burnished lamp of a fairy sometimes has been known to be compensation for their chary hospitality.

Now there is a new reason for visiting the courtyard. A week ago the trustees agreed upon it as an experiment—just for the noon hours, from 12 to 2. They arranged to send 50 books—travel, fiction, poetry, history, and some magazines down there and let people take them to read there in the courtyard during the two hours just to see whether the public would take advantage of an opportunity to spend a fragment of its day reading there in the quiet courtyard.

The idea has become popular. In the week since Margaret Lappen and Miss Mary Ann were appointed to divide between them the two-hour period and to preside, each for an hour, over the collection ranged on the desk and the one portable lamp, hundreds of people have come into the courtyard to get books to read there. They have brought with them the most diverse tastes and they have been of the most diverse types themselves.

The young woman of today, with sleek, bobbed hair, who moves so swiftly, is there, promptly at 12, and holding her literary selection until the last instant before 2. She occupies one of the more comfortable library chairs, brought down from upstairs. She reads the Atlantic Monthly with a sort of brisk manner, as one who would say "Look here, I read you, but I am of this age. Nothing whatever about me is conservative, and don't forget it."

Many persons come into the courtyard, "bringing their own." Newspapers, paper-covered books in French, a copy of Edna Ferber's "So Big," books on radio, all manner of books. Sometimes, having cast stern eyes over the collection on the desk, they discard their own for an hour with something else they suddenly find indispensable to them.

There was the little person who came in a day or two ago. A very little person she was—the sort who, at home, always has spice cookies in a brown jar for the children—with silver hair and gay blue eyes. There were gay ramblers roses in her home-made bonnet and sprigs of roses in the dull blue muslin of her dress.

She came out into the courtyard, smiling gently at the pool and the trees and the sunlight checking the heights of the building. She smiled at the pigeons hurrying about the edge of the pool, pecking at the crystals spattering their idescent plumage. She smiled at the girl sitting at the desk loaded with books. She sat down a few moments, taking off her black silk gloves and rolling them into a neat ball. Then she went to the desk. She tells the librarian:

"I saw in the paper that they were going to put some books in the courtyard. I thought I'd come in to see what it was about. It sounded so kind of nice and friendly and comfortable. I'm visiting my daughter in Maiden. This morning it was cool so she let me come in town shopping. Not much shopping, you know, but I like to look around. Our library at home is only open three days a week. Seems as if always those days were my busy days. So I thought I'd come in here while I was in town. You now there's a book I always wanted to see—I don't suppose it's here. It's . . ."

The rest was lost in the chatter of a half dozen girls dashing through the door, come, also, on a tour of inspection.

But a bit later there sat on one of the benches the little person with silver hair. Her black silk gloves lay in her lap carefully rolled. She was turning the leaves of a book in the stupid tan binding library use makes necessary. Now and then she paused to look at the pigeons. And always she smiled.

The transforming of the courtyard into a two-hour library each day is a measure which makes for pleasant occupation and amiability. For those who come to make a break in the pressure of the day, to read a paragraph or two in some book chosen at random, there is refreshment and inspiration and, frequently, entertainment.

DAY BAKER CHAIRMAN OF RUBBER EXHIBITION

Information that he has been appointed chairman of the committee on rubber roads for the World's Rubber and Tropical Products Exposition, to be held in Boston, Oct. 10 to 17, has just been received by Day Baker, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association. Mr. Baker has been active in advancing the use of rubber as a material for paving in the United States.

This exposition will rival the automobile show in its magnitude, and will be backed, Mr. Baker said, by organizations of rubber producers and manufacturers from all the leading rubber countries, enlisting in its support the Rubber Association of America, Inc., the Rubber Growers' Association of London and International Association for Rubber Cultivation in the Netherlands. Mr. Baker is secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and director of the automobile show, will serve as managing director.

MOTOR CAR BLAMED FOR POOR BUSINESS

Lumbermen's Official Says Buying of Automobiles Is Holding Off Readjustment

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 11 (Special).—At the annual dinner of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association last night, Clarence E. Clough, one of the directors, said that the business depression which is hurting the lumber industry in this part of the country is due to popular extravagance for automobiles which absorb the money that was formerly used in building homes.

"Dangerous and unwarranted investment in automobiles is the cause for a longer readjustment of business than we are generally aware of," he said. "Too many machines are being paid for in New Hampshire on the installment plan."

Discussing the lumber conditions of the State, Mr. Clough was of the opinion that something material must break in New Hampshire if the producing operator was to continue in business with profit. Where this break was coming he did not know. He declared that lumbermen do not cooperate enough and fail to regard seriously the statistics of the lumber trade.

E. H. Sturges, of Portland, president of the Maine Lumbermen's Association, which meets at Portland July 17, to which he invited all New Hampshire lumbermen, emphasized the belief that not until there is a recurrence of balance between supply and demand will business again be profitable. There was more lumber reported on hand in New Hampshire on June 30 than on March 1, he said. Either there must be a greatly increased demand for lumber or a greatly decreased supply.

REGATTA TRAFFIC FIGURES ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—General automobile traffic to New London on the day of the Yale-Harvard regatta was much larger this year than in other years, according to the State Highway Department announcement today. A count of cars at the Saybrook drawbridge shows that 2064 cars were checked, as compared with 1846 one year ago, notwithstanding the roads on this route were under heavy construction, causing many motorists to take other routes. A total of 8420 cars were counted at the Stratford-Milford drawbridge. A total of 8110 cars crossed the Thames River Bridge at New London which was free of tolls this year, compared with 3132 a year ago when tolls were charged.

BAN ON AUTOMOBILE IN ONE MAINE TOWN

ISLESBORO, Me., July 11.—Islesboro is the only Maine town left in which automobiles are banned. The island has a total of 14 miles of highways but there is a desire on the part of summer residents to exclude cars and have the roads exclusively for the carriage and saddle horses which they bring here. It is said that only one car has ever been on the island but the owner, even after he brought it here, was obliged to confine its movements to his own dooryard.

HARVARD BRIDGE TO BE RESURFACED

Work to Begin Monday on Granite Block Roadway With Detour of Inbound Traffic

Work upon the Harvard Bridge will begin Monday, John R. Rablin, director of engineering for the Metropolitan District Commission, said this morning. Soon after the work begins inbound traffic will be detoured over the temporary Cottage Farm bridge, Mr. Rablin said, and the work of reconstruction will then be done in thirds, street car traffic and one-way, outbound traffic being maintained while reconstruction goes on.

At its meeting yesterday the commission determined upon granite block pavement for surfacing material, contract for the reconstruction of which was let July 5 to J. James Grande of Boston. Separate bids had been submitted for vitrified brick pavement, or for granite block, as the commission might decide. The cost of the granite block pavement will be approximately \$20,000 more than the cost of the brick, the total amount of the contract for reconstruction, granite block pavement included, being \$388,019.71. Mr. Rablin stated, however, that this sum would not represent the total cost.

Day Baker, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association, presented the subject of rubber pavement to the commission, and received several hearings at different times, but the commission regarded the rubber as expensive and still more or less experimental.

Work upon the Freeport Street-to-Wollaston Boulevard link of the Old Colony Parkway has been delayed somewhat but will be finished by the end of August, furnishing an additional roadway for motor vehicles between the Quincy Shore Reservation boulevard system and Dorchester over the new Neponset bridge. This will relieve traffic congestion on Dorchester and Neponset avenues, and at Field's Corner.

The northern extension of the Old Colony Parkway over Dorchester Bay from Commercial Point to Savin Hill, has been delayed by action of the State Board of Health. Mr. Rablin said that he had hopes this delay would be short that work on the fills across Dorchester Bay could be commenced this fall.

Work is going forward upon the Western Avenue bridge over the Charles, the contract for which was let June 12 to T. Stuart & Son Company of Newton. Traffic is being detoured over the old wooden Cambridge River Street bridge, thus avoiding the construction of a temporary bridge. The Western Avenue span is the first of the four bridges authorized by act of the Legislature in 1921. Mr. Rablin said, Mr. Rablin said that the architect's design for the Cambridge-River Street bridge was completed, but that construction upon this bridge would be delayed until the Western Avenue bridge was completed, so that traffic could be detoured from Western Avenue.

Mr. Rablin added that plans for the Arsenal Street Bridge were awaiting approval by the City of Boston, the Town of Watertown, and the War Department, and that, owing to an amendment passed at the last session of the Legislature, to the original bill of 1921, entirely new plans must be prepared for the Cottage Farm Bridge.

BY-LAWS OF MILK SYSTEM INDORSED

Canvass Among Farmers to Begin at Once

CONCORD, N. H., July 11 (Special).—Unanimous agreement on the terms of the by-laws of the New England Dairy System with the farmers, was reached yesterday at a joint meeting of the incorporators of the system and the original "planning committee" appointed at the Bellows Falls dairy conference in March.

After the committee had made its general recommendations, more than a month ago, the incorporators of the new organization found it necessary to make some changes. These changes had not been submitted to the original committee but after they were gone over carefully and minor changes made the vote was unanimous to support it. It is in this form, having the unanimous approval of the committee as well as of the incorporators, that the contract will be presented to the farmers for their signatures.

As soon as the requisite permits to sell stock in Vermont have come from the commissioner of banks in that State, the canvass of members will be started. It is expected that it will start in Vermont, but it is possible that the beginning may be made in New Hampshire. The directors of the system voted today to proceed with the cases as rapidly as possible.



ANOTHER change took place yesterday in the American League standings, and more are likely to be seen today and tomorrow. New York plans Washington for the lead, and St. Louis and Chicago are tied for fourth. St. Louis plays two games at Boston, and the loss of both will drop it far down in the standing.

The Giants are using their recruit pitchers frequently now since they have such a commanding lead. Later in the season, if the race should be close, they will be better prepared with experienced recruits to aid the veterans. Catcher Snyder is having his batting average carefully padded. He seldom finishes a game, but generally manages to get one hit before leaving the fray. His average should be high in case of a possible trade.

It was noticed that Harry Hooper was out of the Chicago lineup yesterday in the first game against New York. Boston fans are wondering if his old favorite could have been out because of facing a left-handed pitcher. Hooper faced any pitcher when playing for Boston. Ruth made a home run in the first game against Chicago, and after making three hits in three times up in the second game Hendrick, substitute for Ruth, entered the game and contributed a home run on his turn at bat. New York fans assert that that is the kind of a substitute to have.

EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY PARAMOUNT BOSTON PROBLEM

Commission to Spend Two Years in Investigation Before Recommending Plan—Cost May Total \$100,000,000

In the opinion of many Massachusetts state officials and members of the recent Legislature no more important problem has been placed before a recent commission than that of the study and report in two years on the extension of the water supply of the metropolitan district. This study and report are to include, at the same time, plans for the future of the water supply for the city of Worcester, some 45 miles west of Boston. Worcester and Boston must generally draw their water supplies from practically the same source.

That the present means for the water supply of the Boston district is approaching its limit, many experienced engineers who have been investigating the problem have declared time and again within the last three years before various committees of the Legislature and they have insisted that measures must soon be taken to provide an additional supply for future needs.

Special Committee Urgent

The appointment of a special Metropolitan Water Supply Investigation Commission as urged by these engineers and the Boston Chamber of Commerce was one of the final acts of the recent Legislature when the stress of the situation was made plain to the members of the legislative committees having such general matters in hand for appropriate action. The special commission is allowed two years in which to make an investigation and arrive at conclusions which the Legislature may adopt as the program for an adequate water supply development. The undertaking involves the expenditure of possibly \$100,000,000 and it was deemed wise to make a thorough preliminary study, even if it cost the State \$100,000, rather than adopt ill-matured plans.

Action by the Legislature was favored finally by the House Committee on Ways and Means of which Henry L. Shattuck of Boston is the chairman. In his discussion of the problem later Mr. Shattuck said:

The Metropolitan District Commission has conducted and is conducting a study of the methods of filtration of the waters of the Sudbury River and Lake Cochichewick. In order that a fairly yield of some 60,000,000 gallons from these sources be made available to meet the increasing demand for water in the metropolitan district, the action that should be speedily taken for the filtration of these waters and that we may then await the report of the special commission proposed to make a general study of the situation with a view to recommending plans for the installation of a means of supply which will be adequate for future needs.

To Serve Public Interest
It seems clear that there is no such immediate necessity for finding and

developing new sources of water supply as to preclude further preliminary investigation. We believe that investigation is in the public interest. By means of such investigation we should gain a more accurate forecast of the future water needs of the metropolitan district of the city of Worcester and of the other municipalities to be served, and we should also obtain further information concerning the best program to adopt.

The special water supply commission will have several prepared plans to consider at the outset. One proposes building a low-level tunnel to carry the flood waters of the Ware River to the Wachusett reservoir and later to extend this tunnel to the Swift River and there build a large reservoir in which to collect the flood waters of the Swift and Millers rivers. It is estimated that the Ware River tunnel will require six years in building. To complete the improvement as planned 14 years would be needed. The Ware River tunnel is estimated to cost \$12,000,000 and the yield of about 33,000,000 gallons a day to be added to the metropolitan and Worcester supplies.

Two other proposals for the use of the Ware River have been made. One of which proposed the building of a reservoir at Coldbrook and the other was for the construction of reservoirs at Barre Falls. The House Committee on Ways and Means believes all of these plans have merit and should be further studied.

Several Plans Proposed
A joint legislative water board studied the problem two years ago and at that time the majority report favored extending the proposed low-level Ware River tunnel to the Swift River watershed and that there be made there a reservoir about one-half the size of Lake Winnepesaukee, or about six times the size of the present Wachusett reservoir.

It was estimated that the Swift River would yield 87,000,000 gallons of water daily. The Ware River some 47,000,000 gallons daily and the Millers River 98,000,000 gallons daily.

This, it is estimated, will add a safe yield of 232,000,000 gallons daily to the metropolitan water supply. Some estimates have given the probable total cost of the developments at \$60,000,000, while many engineers have insisted that the total cost will be nearer \$100,000,000 to Massachusetts when the undertaking is completed. It is because of these considerations that Chairman Shattuck and his committee believe that money spent now in careful study is well invested.

RAIL VETERANS TO HOLD MEETING

New England Association Members to Meet in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., July 11 (Special).—An open meeting to all those who have served 20 or more years with New England railroads is to be held here Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans for the purpose of interesting eligible railroad veterans of Maine in the work of the association and bringing in more members.

Officers of the association from Boston will arrive on a special train, together with members from that city and other New England points. The association, organized in 1912, now has a membership of 10,000 employees of New England roads, both men and women. The movement extends from Atlantic to Pacific, and the objects of the affiliate organizations are to promote a broader and better feeling among all classes of railroad employees, to encourage loyal service, merit confidence and respect by faithful discharge of duties and exemplary conduct, and to assist in providing pensions.

Every railroad president, general manager and superintendent in New England is said to be a member of the association, including J. H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine; Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central, and Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook.

FERRY BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION ELECTS

FERRY BEACH PARK, Me., July 11.—The Rev. Arthur Wilson of Brantree, Mass., was elected president of the Universalist Ferry Beach Park Association at the annual meeting held here yesterday. Delegates from nearly every state in the country were present.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, C. B. Bliss, Plainfield, Vt.; secretary, the Rev. Elmer D. Colcord, Springfield, Mass.; treasurer, Miss Laura Jennes, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; directors, the Rev. W. R. Rowland, Manchester, O.; Miss Carrie Wickes, Providence, R. I.; and George Bridgman, Biddeford, Me.

The policy for the coming year and building plans were discussed. The General Universalist Sunday School Association also opened its annual session here this week.

COUNTER WORKERS SEEK NEW SCHEDULE

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 11 (Special).—Prices in the counter and tollift factories of the shoe industry here expire on July 31 and mass meetings of these crafts have been called by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union for the purpose of drawing up new schedules of prices to be paid, beginning Aug. 1 for a period of one year.

The counter workers will meet next Monday evening and the tollift workers in three days. Both crafts are affiliated with the Leather Workers' local of the union. It is expected that a renewal of the present prices will be requested.

"Newsies" Ordered Off Streets at 9 P.M.

Late Saturday Night Practice Tabooed in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., July 11.—No more Sunday papers may be sold on Portland's streets late Sunday night or early Sunday morning.

Elmer H. Waterhouse, chief of police, last night issued a mandate which henceforth prohibits newsboys from remaining out all of Saturday night to peddle editions of the Sunday papers, and next Saturday night, when the nine o'clock bells ring all newsies will be required to be off the streets.

OVERPAID TAXES TO BE REFUNDED

New Hampshire Officials Act on Court Decision

CONCORD, N. H., July 11 (Special).—Following a conference between state tax officials and Gov. Fred H. Brown and the executive council, it is announced that taxpayers who paid insurance taxes under the inheritance tax law which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional will have their payments refunded. They will have to wait, however, until the Legislature meets in January to make an appropriation for this purpose.

The collections under the constitutional statute have been about \$500,000 a year. The reason for the decision of unconstitutionality was that the rule of proportion in the Constitution was violated by the graduated rates of the 1919 statute.

The question of the validity of the statute of 1923 was not raised in the cases before the Supreme Court and the taxes imposed by the statute will be assessed and collected as heretofore. The decision only affects taxes paid under the law as passed in 1919.

SURVEY COMMITTEE SEEKS SUGGESTIONS

The meeting of the preliminary survey committee, appointed by Mayor Curley, which will be held on July 15, will be open to the public for discussion and further explanation of the plans already submitted for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Boston. According to the statement of Frank Chouteau Brown, chairman, the committee will be glad to receive any new suggestions at this meeting, but no final action will be taken. The committee appointed by the Mayor for this celebration in 1930 consists of Mr. Brown, E. B. Mero, secretary, Edward L. Curran, Elizabeth Herlihy, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, John B. Archibald, Walter K. Watkins of the Bostonian Society, Frank Leveroni, James A. Phelan, and is assisted by two advisors, Wilfred F. Kelley and J. Philip O'Connell.

REGULARS WARNED AGAINST RIDICULING LA FOLLETTE VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

employers' liability act so far as federal jurisdiction extended, a proposal subsequently adopted by the Republican platform of 1912 and 1916.

The 1916 La Follette platform dealt at length with financial reforms, proposing among other things federal aid to be extended to those banks that gave general preference to strictly commercial as against speculative loans and a carefully worked out emergency circulation under control of the Government and backed by proper reserves and issued against commercial paper representing actual transactions.

Some of these provisions are to be found in the Federal Reserve Bank Act.

The same platform favored the establishment of a Federal Trade Commission, which suggestion was acted upon by Congress in 1914. The La Follette platform prescribed the duties of the commission as: (a) to ascertain the difference in cost of production at home and abroad; (b) to determine the facts which may be declared by law to be a violation of the anti-trust law; (c) to require uniformity of accounting and bookkeeping.

The first and second are now in the law, and the third, while not compulsory, is being worked out by the commission and has been legally applied to the meat packing industry.

Upon the subject of trusts and monopolies the 1912 Wisconsin platform favored legislation to remove uncertainties by specifying and prohibiting methods, practices and conditions which experience has shown to be harmful. The Clayton Act contained that provision.

It declared for revision of the anti-trust laws so as to exempt co-operative organizations of farmers and wage-earners, which was also included in the Clayton Act. The last Republican platform reiterates this demand.

It pledged the Government to build, own and operate a railroad in Alaska. That railroad is now in operation by the Government.

It favored the extension of the postal service to include the parcel post. That was done. It also favored adoption of the then pending income tax amendment.

The 1912 Wisconsin platform favored Woman Suffrage. It is now in

the Constitution and the law. It pledged the adoption of a federal inheritance tax which is now the law. The same platform advocated a legislative reference department in the Library of Congress for the use of Congress. That has since been formed.

In the 1916 Wisconsin platform was a plank favoring coal and oil reserves for the navy and other departments on the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard. Following that recommendation the Alaska coal reserve was set aside and the oil reserves in California and Wyoming. It is the latter that have been the subject of recent investigations and Government suits.

WETS ARE ROUTED BY THREE PARTIES

Democrats, Republicans, and Independents Ignore Demands—Law Enforcement Indorsed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11.—"The wets were routed at all three political conventions," declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the adjournment of the national Democratic convention here. "Even their oldest friends and staunchest supporters denied their acquaintance. No one would say a kind word for them."

Mr. Wheeler, continuing, said: "The advocates of beer appeared at the national Republican convention at Cleveland where the advertised intention of obtaining a plank in favor of beer. Their arguments were rejected. Not a single leader would support their cause."

The national Democratic convention in New York City proved their Waterloo. They were deserted by those whose support they had expected. The dry south and west rejected the offered beer label. Their arguments were heard but not taken seriously. To hoodwink their contributors they professed to consider a plank on the old Democratic doctrine of state rights was favorable to them. No one appeared at the Independent convention to urge a beer plank. The rout of the nullifiers of the Constitution was too complete. They were silenced.

Law-enforcement planks were adopted by both Republicans and Democrats.

With the overwhelming majority of the American people demanding more prohibition and better enforcement, no politician whose ambitions are

Tourist-Student of Trade School Methods



John Knight, Shop Foreman at Dearborn School, Who is Touring From Boston to California, Studying School Systems and Electric Power Stations.

DEARBORN SCHOOL FOREMAN ON TOUR

Instructor Plans Year's Study Throughout North America

Motoring through the United States and Canada, John Knight, shop foreman at the Dearborn School, Boston, will spend a sabbatical year studying school systems, particularly with reference to industrial instruction.

Equipped with a tent and other paraphernalia for camping, Mr. Knight started on his journey soon after the close of school in June.

He chose the northern route to the Pacific coast for his outward trip, going first to Quebec, then Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton and so on to Vancouver, B. C. From there he will travel down the coast and later visit Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Detroit, Cleveland and the other larger or educationally important cities.

Mr. Knight has charge of the electrical classes at the Dearborn School. He is due back in the classroom at the opening of school in September, 1925.

BOSTON ORANGEMEN TO HOLD OUTINGS

Two outings will be held by Boston Orangemen tomorrow, when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, L. O. L., gather at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, while Boston Lodge No. 18 and Essex Lodge No. 16 frolic at Norumbega Park, Auburn, Me. The grand lodge party will assemble in Copley Square and march to

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EFFORT TO LOCATE SECURITIES FAILS

Redmond Company Receivers' Accountant Tells of Inability to Find Anything

Inability to ascertain fully the exact number and type of securities held by G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., at the time the firm went into involuntary bankruptcy last March, was testified to in the federal district court this morning by the accountant who went over the company's books. Herman J. Hayes, the accountant employed by the receivers of the firm, was called by the Government in the trial of G. F. Redmond, owner and treasurer of the company, for conspiracy and use of the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Mr. Hayes said he had missed books showing delivery and receipt of stock by the Redmond concern and other books showing the disposal of customers' collateral. This further prevented him from finding out the location of securities bought and sold for customers, he declared.

Search was made for these books some weeks ago, and James S. Lawton, formerly president of the company, asserts that he burnt them.

Five more customers of Redmond & Company took the stand this morning and testified to receiving literature regarding stocks through the mails made to purchasing stocks from the Redmond company on the partial payment plan.

Norman L. Skene said that he did not receive his stock after completing all his payments. He explained that he called at the Redmond office and made final payment, but that there was some delay in getting delivery of the certificates. When he called a week later, Mr. Skene went on to say, the office had been closed up only an hour before. The witness identified checks he had paid to Redmond & Company, totaling \$1085.

Charles W. Bellows said that his stock had been sold out by Withington & Company, at the time under control of Redmond & Company, without receiving any notification. He admitted that he had been behind with his payments and that his stocks had been put on a margin account, and had then been sold out for lack of margins. Mr. Bellows said that he complained to Mr. Redmond about the matter, and that the latter told him that "it was good for a man to have reverses occasionally."

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PETITIONS REQUIRED TO GIVE LA FOLLETTE PLACE ON BALLOTS

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11 (AP)—Petitions bearing a total of 5611 names must be filed with the Pennsylvania State Election Bureau on or before Sept. 5 in behalf of Robert M. La Follette if his supporters desire to present his name as a presidential candidate at the November election, officials said today. This figure represents one-half of 1 per cent of the total vote cast last November.

It was explained that the La Follette candidacy, if submitted, must appear under a name not more than three words, none of which may be that of any of the parties now in existence. This bars use of the words Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Independent or Socialist.

11,000 SIGNATURES NEEDED
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 11.—A petition signed by 11,000 petitioners must accompany the declaration of intention of Robert M. La Follette, to offer himself as an independent candidate for President of the United States, a study of the law today showed.

ITALIAN INFLEX TO ARGENTINA
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 11.—According to the latest figures available, 17,587 immigrants entered Argentina during the month of January last, of whom 8071 were Italians, 4292 Spaniards, 893 Polish, 942 Germans, 222 Portuguese, 167 Syrians, 183 Rumanians, 155 Czechoslovaks and 367 Yugoslavs, according to a report from John W. Riddle, United States Ambassador to Argentina.

BRAZIL LIFTS FOODSTUFFS DUTY
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 11.—Certain foodstuffs will be admitted into Brazil duty-free for a period of 60 days beginning July 1, 1924, according to an announcement by the Department of Commerce. The exemption from duty includes the importation of rice, sugar, potatoes, beans, corn and jerked beef.

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UNRESTRICTED GIFT PLAN IS ADVOCATED

Expert Says Specific Directions Often Defeat Donor's Purpose Under Changed Conditions

The \$75,000,000 in capital funds which Robert W. Kelso, general secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, recently estimated to be held by Boston social agencies represent two centuries of generosity and thrift, and the history of their accumulation presents many problems to those people who have money to give aid to the social service workers who must administer that money.

The fascinating story of the Franklin Fund is a part of that history, the story of how \$100,000, Franklin's original gift, grew in 148 years to the \$400,000 that built the Franklin Institute building, and left a balance that now is increasing under the unremitting multiplication of compound interest. There have been other gifts with interest as rich as that of the Franklin Fund, gifts made by men and women of limited means who gave freely out of their limitations, as well as by people of wealth; but every gift has carried its problem or problems, to the giver and to the receiver of the gift.

Some of the problems facing agencies and givers were described by Mr. Kelso in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Kelso discussed different kinds of gifts, pointing out those that most nearly met the expectations of the givers and those that were most useful to the agencies. In his opinion the practice of giving without rigid restrictions as to the use of the gift is growing in popularity, and is the most desirable method.

Mr. Kelso described the changes made in the Franklin Fund, and questioned whether any man could determine the philanthropic needs of a later generation. He explained:

No man has foresight enough to determine the best use for his money even a generation later. He may leave money or found an institution for a special purpose, and changed conditions within a few years may defeat his purpose entirely.

Franklin left his money for a specific purpose; but conditions in Boston changed so much within even the first century that the exact conditions of the will no longer could be met, Mr. Kelso said.

Franklin did not presume to carry his own vision and the second century. Think of it! The idea that any man can foresee conditions and needs two centuries after his own time!

In 1790 Benjamin Franklin, by his will, gave to the cities of Philadelphia and Boston \$100,000 each. Looking back over his own career of activity, Franklin remembered the friends who had helped him in his business career, and, concerning the Boston gift, he wrote:

Having myself been bred to a manual art, printing in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia by kind loan of money from two friends there, I wish to be remembered to the city of Boston, and to the friends of the young men that may be serviceable to their country.

The shrewd editor of Poor Richard's Almanac knew how destructive to character indiscriminate gifts may be. The fund he gave was to be used for the purpose of loans, at a moderate rate of interest, to "young married artificers" of the "Town of Boston," who were seeking to buy tools and establish themselves in business. Two hundred and fifty-five young men, many of whom later rose to positions of prominence in Boston, were named in the fund. It was 45 years of existence. They borrowed, and they repaid their loans, with interest; and the fund grew as Franklin had intended it to do.

For Benjamin Franklin had another purpose in the giving of this money. He wished to emphasize once more his old teachings of thrift, to show the people of Boston the cumulative power of money. He wrote:

Money is of the generative order and each dollar can beget other dollars. He who plays a dollar says not only the dollar but all those that it might have produced.

For that purpose his will directed that no part of the money he gave should be spent, but that it should all be preserved, with the interest it had earned. At the end of 100 years, Franklin directed that the first distribution should be made when his original gift of \$100,000 should have attained the size of \$131,000. At that time \$100,000 was to be used by the "Town of Boston" and the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts" for the construction of public buildings of various kinds.

The remaining \$31,000 was to be kept on interest for a second hundred years. In 1990, Franklin expected that his original gift of \$100,000 would amount to \$4,061,000, and it was then to be divided between the Town of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Franklin not presuming to carry his views further.

But even the shrewd man of his day was unable to foresee the vast changes that were to come in American social conditions. Long before the first century of accumulation had come to an end, the development of the factory system almost had brought to an end the class of independent craftsmen whom Franklin wished to aid. The craftsmen and artificers of 1890 were working in factories and using the tools of other men. Although 255 loans were made in the first 45 years of the fund, no more than 150 were made in the half-century, although the fund and the population of Boston had both grown enormously.

The trustees recognized the changed conditions, and obtained from the courts alterations in the terms of the will that made the administration of the fund practicable. In 1905 \$400,000 was used for the erection of the building now housing the Franklin Institute, and the remainder of the fund was left on interest to accumulate until 1990 when it would be divided in accordance with the original terms of Franklin's will.

One of the favorite methods of

leaving money has been in the permanent trust fund, the interest only of which is to be used. Some of the trust funds in Boston began before the Revolution. The overseers of the public welfare administered 17, the oldest being the Stoughton Poor Fund, established in 1701, when William Stoughton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, gave \$50 to the relief of the poor of Dorchester, to be improved by the care of the selectmen. The Stoughton Poor Fund now has over \$500,000 in assets, and supplies nearly \$500 a year for charity.

Four other of the funds in the control of the overseers date back before 1800. One of them makes provision for the salary of "the standing chaplain of the almshouse and workhouse." Another, established by the will of John Boylston, is dated June 12, 1795, provides for the relief of "poor householders of the town of Boston, not under 50 years of age, persons of good character, and reduced . . . not by indolence, extravagance." A number of interesting new developments were described by Ellerton Brehaut, secretary of the chamber of commerce committee, upon the financing of social agencies. Mr. Brehaut stated that many gifts were in the form of "unrestricted bequests" to various agencies, the agencies being left to use these gifts as they thought best.

Some men of great wealth have established boards of trustees of their own selection to administer their gifts. The Carnegie Corporation, incorporated in 1911, is an example of these trusts. In 1921 the corporation held total resources in excess of \$131,000,000. The board of trustees is self-perpetuating; the public has no control even by taxation over its actions, and there are practically no restrictions upon the way in which its benefactions may be made.

Independent trust funds of a slightly different type are found, of which the Eliza V. Ashton Annuity Fund, in Boston, is an example. The principal of this fund is now \$1,426,000, and the income is divided among 25 designated agencies. In 1923 each of these agencies received \$2800. The Robert B. Brigham Annuity Fund gives a specific sum, \$1000 per year, to each of 21 agencies. In this fund the trustees are only charged with the financial control of the money, and these funds are to that extent inelastic. Should conditions render the work done by one of these designated agencies less valuable, the fund could be unable to shift its benefactions. On the other hand, the provision for new and unforeseen emergencies.

A development of recent years is the so-called "community trust." The first one of these was organized by Judge Goff, in Cleveland, O., and has now been followed by similar funds in some 45 different cities. In Boston the Permanent Charities Fund now has assets of about \$5,000,000. Its benefactions in 1922 went to 92 different agencies. These funds, administered by trustees who are, roughly, representative of the community, are intended to give the trustees a steady income, and to give the individual giver the benefit of trained assistance in the administration of his gifts. For their administration they require boards of trustees of the utmost fairness and integrity, who are in close touch with philanthropic needs.

These "living community trusts" mark probably the latest stage in the development of giving for permanent charitable endowment. The American people have given comparatively little for the purpose of charitable agencies, but there is a steady rising tide of such gifts. Boston, with its \$75,000,000 in capital funds for charity, has been over two centuries in accumulating this sum; but most of that accumulation was made within the last few years.

Our colleges and universities have been increasing their endowments enormously, and the social-service agencies are beginning to do likewise. Of the many forms of giving, the latest, the community trust, is expected to be the ultimate form as it embodies the idea of the essential trusteeship of all wealth, for the man who gives to such an agency gives back to the community the wealth which he earned within its boundaries.

ENDEAVOR UNION URGES ALL VOTE

Campaign Planned to Sponsor Better Citizenship

An exposition of the duties of citizenship through a series of papers placed in the hands of district leaders, and a state-wide campaign of speeches, are two steps planned by officers of the Shaw Christian Endeavor Union of Boston to bring out a larger number of votes next November. The papers, which will be distributed on Sept. 1, will urge better citizenship by church people and by young people.

Representatives, appointed by Richard K. Morton of South Boston, president of the union, will present a definite message to the summer religious conference at Northfield, Mass., where 150 Boston young people will be in attendance. Another leader will carry the message to Lowell at the time of the state Christian Endeavor convention, Oct. 18. Arrangements have also just been made for bringing the citizenship message, through patriotic talks, into the daily vacation Bible schools of Shaw Union's district. Radiocasts for late summer and fall will also be included.

A further plan by the citizenship committee calls for presentation of the duty of voting and of better citizenship at the district union meetings conducted every Tuesday night during the summer by the Protestant churches of South Boston and Dorchester. Mr. Nelson Burgess, Miss Jane Langman, Mr. Malcolm Rand, and Mr. Fred Sherwood, are in charge of this work. In this plan the union has secured the definite co-operation of the Wesley Methodist Church of South Boston. The union also expects to combine with the Massachusetts Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

Scenes Along Long Trail Over the Green Mountains



Upper Right: Deer's Leap Cliffs, Near Summit of Mt. Pico. Upper Right: A Shelter on the Long Trail, With C. P. Cooper, President of Green Mountain Club, in Foreground. Lower Left: The Flint M. Bliss Shelter on Winged Ski Trail. Lower Right: Lake Manickung, Skirted by the Long Trail.

Survey Shows Many Women Still Making Their Own Clothing

Massachusetts Contribution to American Home Economics Association Study Reveals Interesting Facts

AMHERST, Mass., July 11 (Special)—While Massachusetts women today buy more of their family's clothing than their mothers used to, a survey of their habits in this connection shows that a surprisingly large number continue to make most of their clothing. They do so not only because their own dresses usually become better and cost less, but because they enjoy sewing.

A survey of 318 homes conducted by home demonstration and club agents of the county Extension Service, assisted by women students of Framingham Normal School and the Massachusetts Agricultural College under the direction of Miss Marion L. Tucker, state clothing specialist of the Extension Service of the Agricultural College, brings out these facts. It is just completed, and will be Massachusetts' contribution to a study by the American Home Economics Association of home makers' practices throughout the country.

The Massachusetts women who reported live in eight of the 14 counties of the state, for the most part in towns of less than 5000 people; 88 live on farms. The average size of their families was four and seven-tenths individuals, the largest number of children recorded being nine and the smallest, one. Of the 318 surveys 231 were answered in full, the others in part.

Buy Suits and Coats

Four-fifths of these women make undergarments, aprons, house dresses, summer blouses and skirts for themselves and other adults in the family. Two-thirds of them occasionally make silk and wool dresses because a substantial fourth buy their suits and coats ready-made. Three-fifths of the women make undergarments and cotton dresses for the children but prefer to buy their coats and woolen dresses. A larger number also buy than make cotton and woolen suits for the boys and woolen suits for the girls. A majority make their husbands' and adult men's shirts and pajamas but only a handful make underwear, coats or trousers. Fewer still make over their husbands' garments while nearly all find it profitable to remodel their own and the children's clothing.

Only one home did not have a sewing machine, and only 29 of the 318 used power attachments. A motor is great economy, particularly if the mother must sew for them all, says Miss Tucker.

"Do you sew because you enjoy it?" the canvassers asked. "Yes" answered 261. "Because it is an economy," 281 added. "Because my own clothes please me better," 154 affirmed, and many emphasized they could use better material, put better workmanship in the garment, that their clothing would last longer and that it would fit them better than what they could buy. In making their clothing, these women had most difficulty in choosing a becoming design, in altering patterns and in fitting, particularly the sleeves.

While 148 said there was a dressmaker in the community only 38 employed one. The seamstress's average charge was \$4.03 a day or at the rate generally of \$5 for making a silk or wool dress and \$10 for making a party gown.

Further on the questionnaire asked, "Do you buy ready-mades for yourself?" The answers ran:

	Yes	No
Coats	205	80
Suits	123	195
Underwear	79	139

Lack of Facilities

The lack of shopping facilities may explain why more clothing is not purchased, but the convenience of mail order houses offsets that reason. These women were on the average 6.8-10 miles from a store carrying yard goods and 10.6-10 miles from a shop with ready-made clothing. Only 57 of these 318 buy ready-mades from mail order concerns, showing the practice

in Massachusetts is the reverse of that in the west.

What clothing they buy ready-made they purchased because it gave greater satisfaction, because there was less trouble involved and to save time.

Many women stated that if they had more time they would make more of their clothes. Miss Tucker has observed that not in all of these cases of so much sewing are women using their time to the greatest profit. They might more economically buy more clothes than they do. In 228 cases the women did their dry cleaning and pressing at home. Only 26 knew how much they spent annually for the family's clothing and only 35 knew what they spent for their own. Other answers indicated that few knew what savings and guidance can be found in planning.

Miss Tucker believes that the practices described in the survey portray the habits of women in rural districts and smaller towns and cities throughout the State, but that city women enjoying convenient access to the shops buy a larger percentage of their clothing.

ROOSEVELT ROAD WORK IS RUSHED

Four Contractors Now Engaged on Maine End of International Highway

BRIDGTON, Me., July 11 (Special)—Work is being rushed on the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway and construction is now in progress all along the line from Raymond to a point west of Bridgton. Four different highway projects and two large bridges are being built.

A large crew is at work through the woods between Raymond and South Casco, while another contractor is finishing up the long stretch that is being built through the town of Casco between South Casco and the Naples line at Crooked River Bridge.

A third contractor is at work through Naples between Crooked River Bridge and Naples Village, while a fourth is closing up the unfinished gravel stretch west of Bridgton and between that village and the recently completed section of bituminous macadam at Moose Pond Bridge.

The two bridges under construction are one across the Jordan River at Raymond and another across the Thomas Pond outlet at South Casco.

There are now long stretches of excellent state highways between Portland and Fryeburg by the way of Naples and Bridgton. There is the well-known improved section between Portland and North Windham, and within the past week the so-called "prisoners' stretch" in Raymond (this term being used to designate the section built by Cumberland County prisoners several years ago) has been given a coating of calcium chloride and is now dustless and smoother than it has ever been before. A long stretch of macadam has been completed between South Casco and Crooked River.

Travel is exceptionally heavy over this route, notwithstanding the fact that word had gone out that much work is being done on this highway, and a large amount of traffic has been diverted to the Ossipee and Pequawket trails between Portland and Fryeburg.

CHIEF JUSTICE NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., July 11—Judge Robert J. Peaslee of Manchester was nominated yesterday by Governor Brown as chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, after a letter was received from Judge John E. Young of Exeter, declining the nomination. Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons of Franklin will retire in September.

ONE MAN CARS STILL OPERATING

Time Allowed for Removal in Hartford Expires July 15. With No Action Taken

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (Special)—Inasmuch as no action has been taken to obtain compliance with the order, the people of this city and especially the carmen are speculating as to the outcome of the resolution passed by the last common council calling for the removal of all one-man trolley cars and giving the Connecticut Company six months, which expires next Tuesday, in which to fulfill the order.

The one-man cars are still in operation and there are no indications of a withdrawal. The present Mayor, Norman C. Stevens, in his first meeting to the common council made it known that he was in favor of permitting the one-man cars to remain. The last common council, which passed the order, was Democratic, but the present administration is Republican. The vote on the one-man car resolution was almost along strict party lines.

No action has been taken by the new council toward rescinding the order and there is no regular meeting of that body before next Tuesday. The issue, therefore, cannot be acted upon before that time unless Mayor Stevens calls a special meeting. The several new members of the council have not indicated how they would vote on the question of rescinding the order. The Tucker Company has refused to pay the city approximately \$50,000, representing 2 per cent of the gross receipts from all lines during the calendar year 1923, which it is obliged to pay under the so-called Tucker grant. This grant is the original franchise under which the Connecticut Company's predecessor was allowed to operate cars in the city of Hartford. A court action arising out of the failure of the Connecticut Company to pay the \$50,000 to the city is pending and is in the nature of a test case to determine the validity of the grant.

The Tucker Grant originally required the trolley company to have two men on each car, but an amendment had later been made permitting the company to employ one-man cars. The resolution of the common council suspends this latter provision.

HARVARD ISSUES FLOWER BULLETIN

Booklet Describes Plants of the Arnold Arboretum

In the Bulletin of Popular Information, just issued by Harvard University concerning the Arnold Arboretum, it is to be found interesting data regarding some of the rare plants there.

The first of these is a representative of the flowering dogwood or the "Cornus Kousa," which is occasionally seen in gardens of New York and Boston. It speaks of the brilliant purple fruit of this shrub and states that "there is no reason why it should not become common in American gardens, where it certainly should be one of the handsomest of the plants recently introduced into this country by the Arboretum."

The bulletin calls attention to the value of the common native shrub, "Cornus Rosa," the branches of which are green blotched with purple, with white flowers. This shrub grows to a height of 10 feet, sometimes spreading into broad thickets. It next mentions the beautiful climbing hydrangea, the white flowers of which, cover one university building from the ground to the eaves. "Two lilacs are mentioned, the 'Syringa Reflexa' and 'Villosa.' The former of these, the most distinct of the lilacs, is deep rose color in bud, becoming almost white. The latter is valuable mainly because it blooms after most of the common varieties have faded.

The last of the white-flowered species to bloom in the Arboretum according to their report, is the "Spiraea Velutina." It is a shrub from eight to ten feet high, which by the middle of July is covered with broad flower clusters. A plant that has been found to flourish in comparatively dry, warm earth is the broom. By giving them this change of location the Arboretum has developed at least a dozen species. The last flowers mentioned in this report are the tree lilacs.

Long Trail Over Green Mountains Attracting Many Hikers This Year

Diversity and Beauty of Scenery Amply Repays Those Who Take the 211-Mile Tramp

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 10 (Special)—From reports which reach here daily, Vermont's famous Long Trail, which for 211.4 miles winds over the tops of the picturesque and lofty peaks of the Green Mountain Range, from the Massachusetts border to the little town of Johnson, in the northern part of the State, is proving more popular than ever this summer with hikers from all sections of New England, in addition to hosts of others from other states in the Union who are vacationing within the shadows of Vermont's Green Mountains.

Already hundreds of parties have camped out on various sections of the trail, while scores have undertaken the complete trip from Lake Hancock, near the Massachusetts border, to the northern end, 14 miles north of Vermont's highest peak, Mt. Mansfield.

The Green Mountains of Vermont, to a few sections, were sadly neglected, which appears strange, as the entire range is within plain sight of the much-frequented White Mountain and Adirondack Mountain groups, and their noble skyline might well have inspired excursions years ago into this virgin mountain region. The nearest lay partly within the people of the State who failed to make the mountains accessible or to give them due publicity; up to 10 years ago only half a dozen of the principal peaks had trails to their summits. Vermont is so completely mountainous that its mountain area exceeds the combined area of the White, Catskill and Adirondack mountains. It has always been claimed that if Vermont could be pressed out smooth, its area probably would exceed that of Texas!

Broadening to North

Thirty miles across in southern Vermont, narrowing down to one range wide at Mt. Mansfield, and broadening again to the north, the Green Mountain Range traverses the entire length of the State, 137 miles. At Bethel, in the north, the range is 100 miles wide. The easterly range continuing to the northeast corner of the State, along the western border, the Taconic Range, beginning near Middlebury, extends south to Connecticut, forming the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. A few outlying peaks, like Ascutaw Mountain, are found in Connecticut Valley. The mountains vary in character from the bare rock-crowned peaks of the north to the forest-clad summits of the south. Beautiful valleys, traversed by little rivers, lie between the ranges, with big and little brooks on every hand. Little lakes and ponds to the number of 400 lie scattered between.

Only the southern half of Vermont has been topographically mapped by the United States Geological Survey, and from this and other sources of information it is found that there are 459 peaks in Vermont, with an elevation of 2000 feet and upward. Little less than 1000 to 1500 feet elevation, are innumerable. Of the highest summits, 32 are over 3000 feet in height; of these, 13 exceed 3500 feet, 10 exceed 3700 feet, and five peaks are over 4000 feet high. Not one peak in three is named. In addition, there are a host of mountains in the unmapped northern portion of Vermont.

The waste of this golden opportunity so impressed itself upon mountain lovers in this State that on March 11, 1910, the Green Mountain Club was organized. The purpose was to build trails, erect camps and shelters, issue maps and literature, and to make the mountains play a larger part in the life of Vermont, thereby giving the Green Mountains a start toward achieving their proper rank. Toward this end the Long Trail project was launched, a trail to traverse the entire length of the main range, from Massachusetts to Canada.

Building the Long Trail

The progress in building the Long Trail is shown by the following: In 1911 the 16-mile stretch between Mt. Mansfield and Camel's Hump was blazed; in 1912 a trail 14½ miles north from Mt. Mansfield to Johnson was constructed; in 1913 workers laid a trail 7½ miles long in a southerly direction from Camel's Hump to Killington Peak, the second highest mountain in the State; in 1915 a 2½ mile stretch south of the trail was constructed from the Massachusetts line to Prospect Rock, 5½ miles north; from 1916 to 1920 the Long Trail from Camel's Hump to Killington Peak was reclaimed and relocated, and the last link of 4½ miles between Killington Peak and Prospect Rock was completed, while a 4½ mile new trail, extending from Camel's Hump to Middlebury Gap, were relocated by Prof. Will S. Monroe.

The Long Trail south of Camel's Hump is a camping proposition where one must carry food, blankets and equipment, though a few farm houses and one hotel near the trail offer accommodations. From Camel's Hump north one finds lodgings, and needs only to carry lunches. Every 15 miles or so a road crosses the main range, giving access to the Long Trail from east or west. The railroads follow the rivers through the main range, and one may drop off at many points near the Long Trail.

The Green Mountain Club has grown from its original 23 members to its present strength of over 100, 500 of whom are in sections located at Rutland, Bennington, Burlington, Middlebury and Proctor in Vermont and a large number in New York City. Each section assumes the care of the Long Trail and its camps in the assigned territory, the New York section being responsible for the trail between Camel's Hump and Middlebury Gap.

There are several outstanding features that interest hikers over the Long Trail. Ten miles after leaving Johnson—the trail passes through Smugglers' Notch, a 4000-foot gap between Mount Sterling and Mansfield, strewn with huge boulders from the cliffs on both sides. Eight and one-half miles further on is the summit of Mt. Mansfield, the highest peak

in Vermont, 4421 feet high. Its silhouette strikingly resembles a man's face, and the peaks are consequently named The Forehead, The Nose, The Chin, the latter being at the northern end of the range. On its bare summit are glacial boulders, travelers from faraway deposits. Botanists find rare plants there, and some are said to be of preglacial origin. The Chin is the highest peak and from it the views are magnificent.

Lie in Billowing Sea

Vermont's mountains lie in a billowing sea in all directions. Smugglers' Notch dates back in history to the days of the War of 1812, when rovers made use of it as a secret and safe passage for smuggled goods. Smugglers' Cave was a place of refuge for a gang of lake smugglers, and it shelters many a thing that were never passed by the customs.

Sixteen miles south of Mansfield, lies the mountain known as Camel's Hump. Seen from Lake Champlain or looking due west from the opposite side, its likeness to the heraldic lion couchant is striking; from the north of Ascutaw, its sugar loaf one slightly resembles the hump of a camel, while from other viewpoints the saddleback appearance is striking. One hundred and twelve miles south of Johnson, Killington Peak, the second highest in Vermont, rises in all its majesty, and many fine views are obtainable in every direction. Close by are the famous Deer's Leap Caves, several small caverns with a larger one at the end with winding passages from it. Two dozen miles further south lies Stratton Mountain, at whose base, the recently constructed "Winged Ski Trail" begins its 43-mile trail over the mountains of southern Vermont to Brattleboro.

The Long Trail has been a labor of love, costing the enthusiasts who hacked their way through the underbrush and "slash" much wear and tear of knuck and fanner, several gross of blisters, innumerable nervous energy and gallons of perspiration. It has been in the making 14 years. There is nothing like it elsewhere in New England. The sole reward desired is appreciation by nature lovers and mountaineers who come from any part of the world, by compass and by distance, to follow in the footsteps of the pioneers.

The Long Trail is a standing invitation to the Green Mountains. Mainly it lies through privately owned woodland, but all the world is welcome provided it comes in a sympathetic mood and heels the law of the trail. The Long Trail is wilderness all the way, for the path lies remote from settlements. Often hikers find themselves on the skyline, for the trail-makers had an eye for view. It is remarkable if the hiker does not choose to graze deer or start them up in the woods. At high altitudes, where the slash is thick and gorges are dark, Bruin is sometimes seen, especially in the Stratton and Killington regions, but he is a shy fellow. Throughout its length, the Long Trail is well marked with discs and arrows.

Winged Ski Trail

The latest trail in Vermont is the "Winged Ski Trail" running from Brattleboro to Stratton Mountain, where it joins the Long Trail. It was built and is now maintained by the Brattleboro Outing Club. It has been so located and designed that it can be traversed on horseback, if desired, in the summer months, while in winter, the trail is ideal for skis. The trail is also planned so that visitors to Brattleboro who desire to take a hike of several miles can walk through southern Vermont's nature wonders to certain points on the trail, where they can later be picked up by automobile.

Several members of the Brattleboro Outing Club have been foremost in constructing the trail and maintaining it this year. The leader is Fred H. Harris of Brattleboro, who is president of the club and a popular outdoor enthusiast. The trail, as it leaves Brattleboro, passes the famous ski jump, where the record of 180 feet was made last February by Henry Hall of Detroit, Mich., skis, rubber shelter lake, near Marlboro' town, then winds up over Higley Hill and Dover Common to Somerset Reservoir, beyond which it joins the Long Trail. There are some fine views from this new trail. A large part of the trail utilizes beautifully shaded, unused old mountain roads along the top of the mountain ridges and from top to time, views of the sweeping country to the north can be obtained.

Eight miles from Brattleboro, there is a commodious cabin on the shore of Shelter Lake which is admirably fitted up for overnight stays and eight miles further on, near the summit of Higley Hill, is the Flint M. Bliss cabin, the use of which has been generously given to the club by the Rev. Mr. Bliss of Wilmington. The club has under consideration another cabin between Higley Hill and Somerset Reservoir, which will enable hikers to spend a third night in the dense wilderness around the lower Stratton woods.

PROVIDENCE TO HAVE BIG APARTMENT HOUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (Special)—A 250-room apartment house, the largest in the city, will be built, according to announcement of a New York syndicate, on the site of the Banigan mansion, Wayland Avenue and Angell Street. The building is to be eight stories and is estimated to cost more than \$1,300,000. The plans are by Shafe, Brady & Peterkin, Inc., architects, of New York. The mansion, formerly the home of Joseph Banigan, rubber manufacturer, who has been vacant for several years, will be demolished to make room for the building.

ROBERT REIS CO. SAYS
Robert Reis Company, including subsidiaries, reports for six months ended June 30 gross sales of \$1,632,674, compared with \$2,869,313 in the first half of 1923.

BRITISH BAR TO ENTERTAIN 1200 AMERICAN LAWYERS IN LONDON

Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, and Ambassador Kellogg Among Speakers to Address Assemblage

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 11.—An invitation from the British bar, issued more than a year ago to the American Bar Association to be its guests in London for a week, will receive its response on July 20 when about 1200 lawyers from this country reach England.

In reciprocating the spontaneous friendliness shown in the invitation, the members of the American Bar Association will permanently commemorate their visit by presenting a bronze statue of one of the most distinguished commentators on English law, Sir William Blackstone. They will pay a double tribute by this gift, for the monument will be not only a handsome present to the British bar, but also a recognition of the debt American law owes to the common law of England, and to one of its most powerful exponents.

This unusual gesture by the British bar resulted from a conversation between William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Lord Chancellor of England, Mr. Justice Darling, and Sir John Simon at a "Grand night" at Gray's Inn, London, more than four years ago. Mr. Taft was then a guest, and his hosts remarked what a fine idea it would be to have the American Bar Association hold one of its regular meetings in London.

The proposal was crystallized when Mr. Taft read to the association's convention in San Francisco a letter from Sir Ernest Pollock, then Attorney-General, saying he was writing at the suggestion of Lord Cave to know whether a formal invitation for that purpose might be in order. Then followed a letter from Sir Douglas Hogg, who succeeded Sir Ernest Pollock as Attorney-General, Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, Solicitor-General, T. R. Hughes, chairman of the Bar Council, and A. Copson Peake, president of the Law Society, to John W. Davis, then president of the American Bar Association.

This letter, written on behalf of the Bar and the Law Society, and with the "cordial approval" of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, expressed "the great pleasure it would give us all if your association could see its way to hold its annual meeting in London in 1924." The purpose of the invitation, the letter said, was to provide an opportunity "for improving the acquaintance of the members of the profession in the two countries."

Mr. Davis, after having had the details for such a trip investigated by a committee, laid the proposal before the association's convention in Minneapolis a year ago, suggesting that the invitation be accepted for a visit to London after the annual meeting, instead of holding the meeting itself there. This was enthusiastically approved.

Among those to make the trip will be a large number of women members. The National Women Lawyers' Association, many of whose members are also members of the American Bar Association, is following its recent custom of holding its annual convention just preceding the men's convention. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa of New York, who is retiring this year after three years as president; Miss Henrietta Neuhaus of New York, treasurer; and Miss Catherine Pike of Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary, will be among the officers to make the trip. They are taking no part in the program, but will be invited to all functions.

One of the principal events of the visit will be the presentation of the memorial statue. A plaster model has been completed for the occasion, the final bronze work not being ready. It is expected that the unveiling will take place in the Great Hall of the Law Courts or in front of it, facing Fleet Street, and that a site either there or near Blackstone's old quarters in the Brick Court will be selected for its permanent location.

The statue is being done by the American sculptor, Paul Bartlett, who has taken great pains to make it a faithful portrayal. He has studied every bust and portrait of Blackstone available, as well as portraits showing the judicial robes.

The figure, when completed, will be about 8 feet 6 inches in height, and will stand on a pedestal 3 feet high. It will show Blackstone standing in his robes, tipped and ermine mantle, one hand holding a volume of his "Commentaries," and the other holding a gavel.

The work is to cost \$20,000, and the fund is being raised by contributions

from the members of the association. The individual donations are being made in amounts from \$1 to \$10 so as to make it widely representative. It is, as George W. Wickersham of the executive committee said, "a tangible expression of the bond of union between English common law and the law of America."

Many entertainments will be crowded into the time from July 20 to 27 during which the members of the association will be formally entertained. There will be visits to historic spots rich in their association with the growth of law. The official welcome will be in Westminster Hall, one of the finest bits of architecture in England, built originally by William Rufus in 1097, which, being occupied for several centuries by the courts of law, was the scene of such memorable incidents as the condemnation of Charles I in 1649, and the installation of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of England.

A great reception and banquet will be held on July 23 at the Guild Hall, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London. Probably the greatest gathering of legal talent ever assembled in the "English-speaking world" will attend this function. The Guild Hall, which is the historic home of the corporation of the City of London, is where the city receives its most distinguished guests, among whom have been numbered most of the crowned heads of Europe. While the list of speakers for this function has not yet reached New York, it is expected to include the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice Taft, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, and the American Ambassador in London, Frank B. Kellogg.

Other functions will include services in Westminster Abbey and Westminster Cathedral on July 20, dinners at the four Inns of Court, a reception by Ambassador and Mrs. Kellogg at Crewe House, garden parties at Lincoln and Gray's Inns, a reception by the Grocers' Company, a visit to Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, visits to Oxford and Cambridge and a garden party at Cliveden, the country seat of Lord and Lady Astor.

In connection with the visit invitations have been accepted for parties of the members to visit the city of Scotland in Edinburgh, and of Ireland in Dublin, where they will be received and entertained.

The association has also accepted an invitation from the Batonnier de l'Ordre des Avocats of Paris, forwarded on behalf of the French Government by the Ambassador at Washington, Jules Jusserand, to visit Paris, and a program has been arranged for this, including a reception and banquet tendered by the President of the Republic.

The preparations for the visit have been in the hands of an executive committee composed of John W. Davis, George W. Wickersham, Chief Justice Taft, Alton B. Parker and H. B. Beiler of Philadelphia. The program arrangements have been handled by Mr. Secretary Hughes, Solicitor-General James M. Beck, J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, and George B. Rose of Little Rock, Ark. Chief Justice Taft is chairman of the Blackstone memorial committee.

QUEENSLAND HAS POPULATION GAIN

BRISBANE, Queensl., June 9 (Special Correspondence).—The state statistician announces that the population of Queensland is 811,168 persons, and the population of Brisbane, the capital city, 235,687. The increase in the State for the year is 41,152, or 5.4 per cent; while the increase in the metropolis is 17,573, or 8 per cent.

These figures emphasize the unfortunate drift to the city in this young State, where there is only one person to every 600 acres. It must be admitted though that the proportion of population in the metropolitan city to the rest of the State is certainly not so bad in Queensland as in most of the other states of Australia, as the following percentages show: Adelaide (S. Aust.), 51.34 per cent; Melbourne (Vic.), 61.27 per cent; Perth (W. Aust.), 46.20 per cent; Sydney (N. S. W.), 43.55 per cent; Brisbane (Queensl.), 28.27 per cent; Hobart (Tas.), 24.51 per cent.

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American Lawyers to Be Guests of British Bar



Above, Left to Right: Mrs. Henrietta A. Neuhaus; Statue of Sir William Blackstone, which the American Bar Association will present to England; Miss Emilie M. Bullowa. Below, Left to Right: Henry L. Stimson, George W. Wickersham, Henry W. Taft, and Charles B. Ames.

PLAN FOR UNBIASED EDUCATION MADE

Must Be Free of Party Politics
and Propaganda, Says
Oliver Stanley

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 1.—"Adult education has no chance of getting hold of our national life unless it can be shown to be absolutely free from party politics and party propaganda," was the verdict of Oliver Stanley, speaking at the recent meeting of the Association of Education Committees. His speech made an impression, and was indicative of the advancing views of the left wing of the Conservatives.

"The two dangers that beset adult education," Mr. Stanley continued, "are on one side the fear that adult education means Socialist propaganda and the fear of those people who cannot believe that anybody except those rich enough to go to a university can want to learn anything except descriptive propaganda, and on the other the suspicion that adult education is capitalistic in its origin and only designed to blunt the appetite of the working classes for reform."

Mr. Stanley declared that though for good or ill they were a democracy, they could not say they were an educated democracy. They had supposed short at the mere mechanism of education. Though since 1870 people and been taught how to read and write, they had never learned what to read or how to express themselves. They had been laid open to the danger of the written life which modern mechanical processes had multiplied a hundredfold. Though the people had the power to make momentous decisions, trouble had never been taken to show them how to use that power. Only an educated democracy could decide a question free from the influence of passion, prejudice or self-interest.

Mr. Stanley told his audience that whatever so-called educated people might think about the value of literature, music, art to the workers, the worker himself was realizing that true happiness lay in learning not for the sake of his wage but to brighten his mind and enable him to turn his leisure to good and useful purpose. The adult education movement might become propaganda, but the likelihood could be reduced to the vanishing point if university standards of teaching were adhered to.

Dr. Ernest Barker, principal of King's College, London, pleaded that adult education should be provided

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ELECTION IMPENDS IN NEW ZEALAND

Present Government Holds Office
by Grace of Two Liberals
and One Independent

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 9 (Special Correspondence).—During the recess there has been no indication of any accession of strength by the Government Party and during the last month or two W. F. Massey and his colleagues have been engaged in what looks very much like an election campaign.

In the circumstances, perhaps the safest prediction to make is that Mr. Massey will not attempt to hasten a general election and that he will continue his efforts to attract additional Liberal members to his own side of the House. His present position is that he holds office by the grace of two Liberal members and an Independent, who defeated Reform candidates at the poll, but on taking their seats in the House were unable to reconcile themselves to a coalition between the Liberal and Labor parties for the purpose of ousting Mr. Massey from the Treasury benches. As a matter of plain fact the feud between the Liberals and the Laborites is much more intense than between the Reformers and either of the other parties, and herein lies Mr. Massey's strength.

If Mr. Massey should elect to carry on under the existing conditions and wait for the general election to strengthen his position, his legislation during the approaching session and the next will not be likely to be very heroic. He is committed, however, to a licensing bill, a franchise bill and a gaming bill, three very contentious measures, and has to deal with the report of the taxation commission.

New Zealand is keeping a close eye upon the United States in licensing matters, and if America definitely succeeds in its herculean effort, the Dominion, whose task would be a much less difficult one, in all probability will follow its example. The recommendations of the Taxation Commission amount to a revolution of the country's present systems of levying direct taxation, and as they differ largely from the Government's settled policy, it is likely they will not be shaped into legislation during the approaching session. The large volume of public opinion behind them, however, may compel their ultimate adoption.

by local education authorities in cooperation with voluntary organizations. "To catch the great class of workers," he said, "we must catch their interest

BANQUET CLOSES
BAR CONVENTION

Name of John W. Davis, Formerly Association Head, Cheered by Members

By MARJORIE SHULER

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Casting aside the serious business of the convention, the American Bar Association made merry at its annual dinner last evening. It rose and cheered for John W. Davis, its former president, and "an embryonic President of the United States," according to Robert E. Lee Saner of Texas, president of the association, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Saner is to be succeeded by Charles H. Hughes, who was unable to be present, but whose message to the dinner was greeted with applause. The only serious notes came in the reaffirmation of protection of the United States Constitution as the main business of lawyers, and in the declaration that the visit to London next week will take American lawyers "back to the shrine of the common law."

A message from William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was telegraphed to the dinner. He described the coming meeting in London as most important in strengthening the bond between the two great English-speaking countries.

The old adage, "It's a case for a Philadelphia lawyer," served Robert VonMoeschelsker, Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, with a text on which to hang a tribute to the bar of his state. The proud title I have, he said, is to be a Philadelphia lawyer. He traced the trial of the case for seditious libel brought against John Peter Zenger by the governor of the colony of New York and, showing the sturdy determination of the Philadelphia lawyer to win against all the influence of the crown, by appointing officials then in the colonies, he indicated the right of the Philadelphia lawyer to lay claim to its meritorious title. "The history of the American Bar could not be written without the history of the Philadelphia Bar," said the speaker, as he read the names of some of those who have served in this city.

A collection of choice legal stories attributed to one and another of the Southern States brought laughter and applause for George B. Rose of Arkansas, who followed John C. Townes Jr. of Texas and his negro dialect stories. Mr. Rose concluded with the message to the city lawyer remote, whom he described as austere and out of contact with the common people. He said that in the campaign to awaken support for the Federal Constitution one of the main props will be the rural lawyer who knows all his neighbors and is respected by them.

Stone Devours of Mississippi added a satirical speech on the absent witness, whom, he said, was the lawyers' best friend and the only one through whom the lawyer could obtain the facts in the case and establish the rendition of justice. Concluding his advice to lawyers in brilliant caustic sentences, he showed how the absent witness can be a staff of help to the hard-pushed counsel and how the staff sometimes may become a broken reed.

BRITISH LEADERS
FORECAST NOVEL
SYSTEM FOR POWER

LONDON, July 11.—An industrial revolution exceeding in importance that brought about by the discovery of the steam engine is forecast in the near future for Great Britain by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. Their plans for bringing this revolution nearer are contained in a weighty memorandum published here yesterday by Mr. Lloyd George in behalf of the Liberal Party.

This memorandum foreshadows legislation to be introduced at this session to facilitate the exchange of a existing "dirty source of power for a clean one" upon a national scale. This is to be accomplished by development of electricity from both coal and water. Coal refuse is especially to be utilized, the claim put forward being that this source of energy alone is sufficient to provide a power system in Great Britain as good as that of any continental country. The plan makes it compulsory for the state to encourage enterprise and reduce the great existing waste alike in material and in multiplication of small concerns.

SEVEN NEW AIRSHIPS
UNDER WAY IN AKRON
FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT

AKRON, O., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—The largest order for semi-rigid airships placed by the Government since the war period has been received here by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Seven dirigibles, including the giant RS-1, already under construction, and accessories, costing approximately \$3,000,000, comprise the order which will take about one year to complete.

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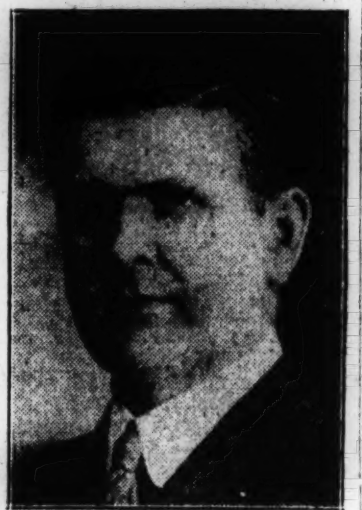
The RS-1, which is to be ready sometime in September, is 392 feet long, 70½ feet in diameter and will have a gas capacity of 710,000 cubic feet. The smaller or TA and TC type "semi-rigid" are 162 feet and 198 feet long respectively. The TC dirigibles, which have a cruising range of 1850 miles and a maximum speed of 80 miles per hour, carry a crew of six. The TA type can be navigated by one man if necessary.

The airships, which will use the nonexplosive helium gas, are not to be produced under the Goodyear-Zeppelin patents, officials say, but are being manufactured under the supervision of the rubber company's aeronautical engineers, who, with the cooperation of United States Government experts and Umberto Nobile, director of aeronautics for the Italian Government, have developed an approved dirigible design.

HOTEL MEN PLAN
ANNUAL SESSIONUnited States and Canadian
Delegates Headed for Cleveland Conclave

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 (Special).—Gathering from the United States and Canada, delegates to the American Hotel Association convention will convene here for a three-day session starting July 14.

Sunday evening, before the official opening of the business sessions on Monday, all the visitors will be the guests of the Akron (O.) hotel men at a dinner in the "Rubber City." At the Monday morning meeting William R. Hopkins, City Manager of Cleveland, will address the delegates. Also

A. V. DONAHEY
Governor of Ohio, Who Welcomes Hotel Men to the State.

on the program for the first day's session is A. V. Donahey, Governor of Ohio. T. A. Dudley, president of the association and also president of the United Hotels Company, will preside at the convention, and will deliver an address at the opening gathering.

The most important business will be the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws. There is expected to be a warm contest over the issue which provides that hotels, not hotel men, be members of the association and that memberships in the national body shall be granted only through membership in the state or province organizations. National officers will be elected and a business manager for the association chosen. The national headquarters now located at Chicago is scheduled to be moved by action of the convention. Washington, D. C., is mentioned as the probable location of the new offices, although New York City also has asked that consideration be given it.

Automobile trips, luncheons, a trip to the Cleveland Art Museum and a theater party are being arranged for the women guests at the convention. The men will visit some of the new hotels.

David Olmstead, manager of Hotel Winton, is chairman of the local convention committee.

SPAIN LIFTS GERMAN SURTAX

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Information has been received to the effect that Germany and Spain soon will make a special agreement by which Spain will cease to levy on imported German goods the depreciated currency surtax hitherto applied, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce on July 8 from James G. Burke, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Madrid. This surtax was intended to counteract the competitive advantage of German goods in the Spanish market, due to the depreciation of the German currency.

CONTRIBUTION PLAN ADVANCED
TO LIGHTEN BRITISH WAR DEBTMelbourne Business Man Proposes Annual Voluntary
Pledges by Industries for Five Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 9.—While in England recently Richard Linton, a prominent Melbourne business man, propounded a scheme for the partial liquidation of the Empire's war debt by means of voluntary contributions. Briefly his plan is to form a war debt redemption league, to which members will contribute a stated sum, according to their means, annually for five years. Banks and other commercial concerns will pay into the same fund an annual sum equal to one-tenth of their yearly reserve. Trade-unions will pay in a year for each member. Thus all classes of the community will contribute in ratio to their wealth.

Plan Receives Attention
The proposal received a large measure of support in England, but progress was retarded owing to the immaturity of the general election. However, interest is now being revived, and it is certain that within a few months the scheme will be definitely launched in Britain.

In Australia, too, the plan has been favorably received, and branches of the proposed league are to be formed in all states. Mr. Linton has received many offers of five annual payments ranging from £1000 down to £200, and so far the scheme has had practically no publicity. He points out that the immediate redemption of any substantial portion of the war debt would mean an immense saving in interest. Thus the actual amount Britain owes America is £887,000,000, but by the time the debt is liquidated she will have paid £2,700,000,000, the difference being represented by interest.

Economically Sound
The proposal has been examined by a number of financial experts, who have stated that, so far as it affects banking institutions and other commercial concerns, it will not disturb capital, and is therefore economically sound.

Mr. Linton points out that the immediate expenditure in this direction would eventually prove to be an economy, as the decreased interest bill for which the country would be liable would allow the development of Australia to proceed more rapidly. In England the burden of taxation is so heavy that it is hampering trade, causing unemployment, depreciating the currency, and increasing the cost and decreasing the standard of living. It is claimed that the new scheme will remedy all these conditions.

Other roads have made similar progress, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas operating one engine between Kansas City and Fort Worth, 572 miles, with 10 cars, and from Kansas City to Oklahoma City 379 miles with 12 cars.

These engines average 10,000 miles a month. The results of the electrification of the Paulista Railway in Brazil is pointed out by the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company. The costs of operating trains under steam were 63 cents a mile, with electricity this was reduced to 15 cents. Locomotive repairs likewise were about one-third under the electric operation.

In Brazil, the compelling motive to make a change from steam motive power was the excessive cost of fuel, both coal and wood. The initial installation was for 27 miles, and with the advent of electricity, heavy train loads enabled the road to reduce the number of freight trains operated, with resultant economies in wages. The company is now going ahead with an additional 35 miles of electrification into the interior of Brazil.

Conditions in the United States are not entirely comparable since the cost of fuel is not as great nor are the grades on eastern and southern railroads as heavy.

New Haven Staff Changes
The New Haven Railroad, which has heretofore contented itself with the titles of general freight and general passenger agents for the ranking officers of its traffic department, has at last followed the example of every other large railroad in the United States by advancing the occupants of these positions to the titles of freight and passenger traffic managers.

Under the new arrangement, G. M. Wood is advanced to freight traffic manager, and F. C. Coley to passenger traffic manager, while Richard Hackett, assistant to the vice-president, goes to Chicago as western freight traffic manager. Another new departure on the part of the New Haven.

The promotion paves the way for a general step upward in both the passenger and freight departments of all officials. This is in keeping with the

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recent survey conducted among members of the eastern presidents' conference, which disclosed that of 20 railroad executives, two commenced work as telegraphers; two as track laborers; four were messengers; nine in engineering work; and the others, respectively, brakeman, clerk and draftsman. The average age at which these men entered railway service was 18 years.

Credit to Postal Railroad Men
Through the co-operation of W. F. Yarrington, superintendent, first division, railway mail service, at Boston, and the operating officers and men of the New Haven railroad, thousands of copies of the convention extra of The Christian Science Monitor were loaded on the New Haven's midnight train from Boston every night without a mishap.

In order to comply with the orders of the Post Office Department to carry the papers on this train, the railroad was obliged to handle baggage of directly carried on No. 3 on another of its night trains. Courtesies also were extended to New York representatives of the Monitor by Leslie H. Tyler, publicity agent in New York, and J. A. Droegge, general superintendent.

Of Interest to Travelers
A through sleeper now leaves Chicago on the Chicago & North Western at 6:05 p. m., for Lincoln, Neb., reaching there at 10:45 a. m. The return car leaves Lincoln at 4 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 7:25 a. m.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway, a branch of the Canadian Pacific, which operates between Halifax and Yarmouth, N. S., through the beautiful Cornwallis and Annapolis valleys, is operating a faster train connecting with the boats to and from Yarmouth and Boston. The Dominion Atlantic Railway is reported to be planning the construction of a new hotel at Annapolis Royal.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western has shown an improvement of "on time passenger trains" of from 68.3 per cent in September, 1923, to 93.5 per cent in March, 1924.

It is possible now to leave New York at 2:55 p. m., on the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited and be in Seattle the fourth morning at 8:35 a. m. The actual time consumed being 90 hours and 40 minutes, with an hour's layover in the same station in Chicago before boarding the Burlington-Northern Pacific's North Coast Limited. With daylight saving in New York, a business man can leave New York late Monday afternoon and wake up on the coast Friday morning.

Among the Railroads
By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the automatic train control case is expected to be handed down within the next two weeks. Although no authentic statement has been made as to the commission's position, it is believed that the decision will not be entirely favorable to the railroads, due in part to their manner of conducting their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the misleading testimony offered by witnesses.

The effort of the railroads was largely that of belittling the inventions of students of train control, rather than the avowing of a desire to co-operate in finding the best in these devices and perfecting them to a state of reliable and efficient operation.

Mistakes which the railroads made was that of overestimating the cost of installing, one estimate being in the vicinity of \$15,000 a mile. These estimates, even if accurate, have been based on the most expensive type—that is, the continuous induction—which is, at this time, the least developed, a point which was not pointed out by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but by train control promoters and inventors, among them Charles A. MacKenzie of counsel for the Associated Train Control Corporations, E. H. Abadie, Jean F. Webb, Jr., and counsel for the Regan Company.

The report of railroad accidents recently issued by the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission calls attention to several catastrophes which would have been averted by automatic train control.

That the railroads are determined to experiment with the inductive system, rather than to install the ramp type indicated by the contracts made by the General Railway Signal Company to equip divisions of the Southern, Atlantic Coast Line and Chicago & North Western with this type of control, the first two to be intermittent and the latter continuous.

Prizes for Naming Train
Following the example of several roads which have asked the public to help in assigning a suitable name to its trains, the Chicago Great Western has announced a prize of \$50 and 10-35 prizes for the best names submitted for its fast "Chicago-Twin Cities" train which leaves Chicago at 6 p. m. and reaches Minneapolis at 7:45 a. m.

The train is all-steel and carries sleepers, coaches and observation cars for Rochester and St. Paul-Minneapolis. Suggestions should be addressed to A. W. Noyes, general passenger agent, 122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The Great Western train carry The Christian Science Monitor in their library cars.

Fast Great Northern Train
J. C. Roth, general superintendent of transportation of the Great Northern, in an article in the Railway Age, takes issue with A. L. Bowditch's comment on fast trains (previously excerpted in this column). Mr. Roth points out that the Great Northern operates a mail train between St. Paul and Seattle, a distance of 1782 miles, at an average speed of 58 miles an hour. For a portion of the run near Minneapolis, it travels 204 miles at

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SUNSET
STORIES

Polly Purr Goes Gardening

POLLY PURR is a very nice tortoiseshell cat, with soft warm fur. In the winter weather she spends most of her time indoors, taking naps. She sleeps on a blue cushion, in a pretty willow basket. The basket stands close by the open fireplace.

In the spring Polly Purr ventures out on the broad veranda. There she hops upon the cushioned swing. Sometimes she watches the gardeners do their work.

One day not long ago Polly Purr jumped down from the swing cushions and ran across the porch very fast. Patricia watched pussy scamper down the steps, walk right across the grass, and on to a flower bed.

"O Polly Purr!" called Patricia. "You mustn't step in the flower bed. Gardener Thomas doesn't let anyone step in his flower beds."

But Polly Purr kept right on, one soft paw after another, not making a sound on the springy dark earth. Patricia went down the veranda steps, too, across the grass, into the garden. She did not step in the flower beds. She was very, very careful, for she knew if she stepped on the tender green plant stems, there would be no flowers in the summer time.

"Polly Purr, Polly Purr," called Patricia. "Come right back to the grass path."

"Mew, mew," answered Polly, which must have meant "Very well," since the pussy stepped out of the flower bed, to the grass garden path.

"Good Polly Purr," said Patricia, leaning over and patting Polly's soft fur coat.

Suddenly Patricia noticed a funny little brown hop toad in the grass beside Polly Purr. Blink, blink went hop toad's beady eyes.

"What a strange new friend you have, Polly Purr," said Patricia. "Mew, mew," answered Polly Purr, for "mew, mew" is all a pussy-cat can say.

"Well, well," interrupted Gardener Thomas, who had come to see what was interesting the little girl and the pussy cat. "So Polly Purr has found hop toad."

"Do you know hop toad?" asked Patricia.

"Yes, indeed," answered Gardener Thomas. "Hop toad is one of my best helpers in the garden."

"He is so little," exclaimed Patricia. "How can he help you with the garden work?"

"He eats bugs and worms that want to eat plants," explained Gardener Thomas. "Today is the first time I have seen him this spring."

"Polly Purr found him before you did," said Patricia proudly. "She must have apled him from the porch. That was why she ran so fast down the steps into the garden, right onto the flower beds."

"Mew, mew," said Polly Purr, which no doubt meant, "Yes, indeed, my green eyes are sharper than your blue

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THE RADIO PAGE

SODION REFLEX RECEIVER OUTFIT
RAPIDLY GAINS IN POPULARITYEfficiency of Equipment Is Pointed Out by Expert—Is
Being Widely Used Throughout United States

By M. B. SLEEPER

To the man who wants a set so equipped as to get the utmost from it, the Sodian reflex receiver outfit will appeal strongly. A Sodian is used for the detector and a UV-201A for the radio and audio amplifier.

More and more, the small reflex sets are coming into vogue, a reaction, perhaps, which accompanies the simultaneous popularity of multi-tube supers. Fans in the cities find one or two-tube receivers adequate for local reception. Experimenters are working for more miles-per-tube efficiency. As a matter of fact, five-tube neodynes and eight-tube supers are only a step in the various stages through which receiver design is passing. We used to discuss automobiles in relation to horsepower, but now the miles-per-gallon is the more interesting factor. To be sure, there are so many types of sets fundamentally different in method, but there must be a definite trend in present developments even though it is not yet recognizable.

Of all detectors, the Sodian tube is generally accepted as the most sensitive. Like any other sensitive instrument, however, the Sodian must be used correctly to realize the full efficiency.

The circuit depends upon an efficient condenser and variometer for tuning. Across the variometer the UV-201A is connected, with the radio frequency transformer and filament control jack in the plate circuit. The secondary of the R. F. transformer goes to the collector of the Sodian on one side, and the potentiometer on the other. Instead of a potentiometer and fixed resistance, a special 190-ohm potentiometer is used, so as to

simplify the arrangement. Coupling from the plate of the Sodian to the grid of the UV-201A is accomplished through a 1 to 4 1/2 ratio audio frequency transformer.

Three panels are needed, one 7 by 14 inches for the front, and two 3 1/2 by 9 inches, for the tube and sub-panels, all 3-16-inch thick. Bakelite panels are the best, made of formica, diletro or celeron. On the front panel are mounted the variometer, condenser, two rheostats, the 160-ohm potentiometer, and an open circuit filament control jack. The big dial is the new type, four inches in diameter, and the other three are two inches in diameter and should match each other.

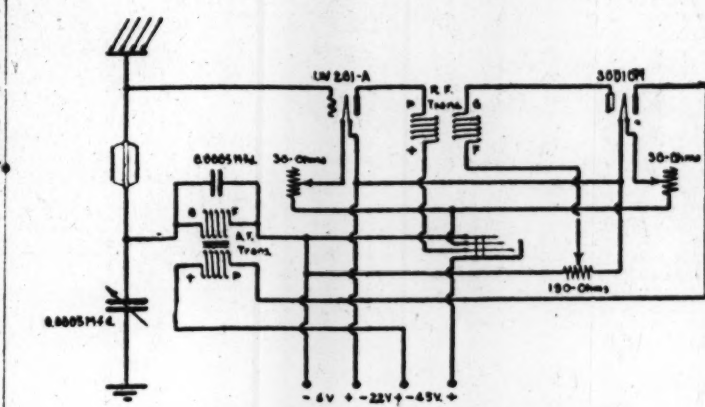
At the rear there are six binding posts, the R. F. transformer, Sodian socket, UV-201A socket, 1 to 4 1/2 audio transformer and a 0.0005 mfd. mica fixed condenser.

The hardware is of standard design. Four terminal panel support pillars 3/8 by 1/2-inch diameter are needed, left and right-hand angle brackets, and six coil-support pillars, 1 1/2 inch long by 5-16 inch diameter. Holes in the coil-support pillars are threaded clear through for a 6-32 screw, while the holes in the terminal panel pillars, also 6-32 thread, are 1/4 inch deep.

A small antenna is satisfactory on this set, a single wire about 100 feet long and 20 or 30 feet high. The ground is important, and should be made to a pipe that has water in it at all times. Remember that rust and paint must be filed off before the connection is made. An excellent ground can be obtained by putting a wire under the screw which holds the handle of a faucet. Dry cells can be used for the filament current supply of this set. Two sets of four-inch series cells should

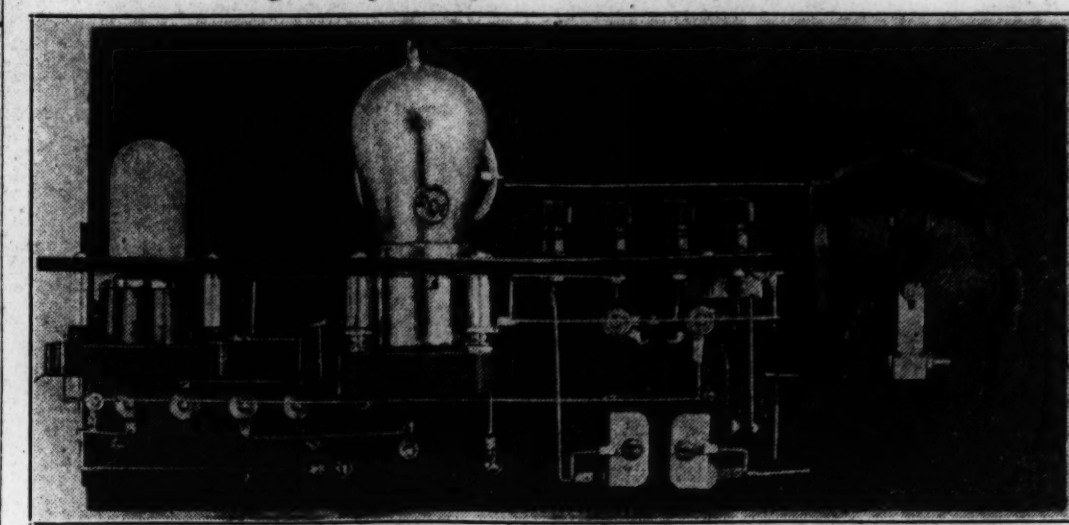
be connected in parallel. A storage battery of 40 or 60-ampere hour capacity is preferred by some experimenters. The panel markings show how the B batteries should be wired, 45 volts across the two left-hand rear binding posts, looking at the set from the front, and 22 volts across the two center posts. This puts 67 volts on the amplifier tube and 22 1/2 on the detector.

Try out the filament circuit before you connect the B batteries, so that any mistake will be discovered before the tubes are blown out. Light the filaments to moderate brilliancy. The Sodian emits a hiss until it is correctly adjusted. Then the rheostat and potentiometer must be regulated until the noise just ceases. That is the most sensitive point. When the rheostats and potentiometer have been once set, they require no further adjustment since the filament plug is removed. That leaves just the variometer and condenser for tuning. When a station is heard, increase the variometer and decrease the condenser to bring the signals to maximum strength. This gives a regenerative effect without making the circuit oscillate. At the same time, the volume is considerably increased and the tuning made much sharper.



This is the Circuit Employed by Mr. Slinger in His Sodian Reflex

Layout of Sleeper Sodian Reflex Shown



The Small Tube on the Left is the Sodian Detector, and Directly Under It May Be Seen the Radio Frequency Transformer. In the Center is the Large Amplifier Tube and Socket, the Variable Condenser Being Mounted Directly Behind It. Then Is Shown the Binding Posts and the Audio Frequency Transformer, and Finally the Variometer.

Australia Hears
California Music

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Aust. July 8
FRANK ARNOLD, a wireless experimenter at Kerang, 160 miles from Melbourne, listened in to an orchestra in the saint Francis Hotel roof garden at San Francisco, radiocast from KGO, Oakland, Calif. The music and announcements were heard 100 yards away from the loud speaker. A five-valve (or tube) set was used, the wavelength being about 300 meters.

KGO transmits on 312 meters, which would seem to verify this report.—Editor.

Question Box

128. Inclosed is a crystal hookup. I can get two stations here in Vancouver, but cannot get one or two more that are here in the city although I get the first two named very clearly. New Westminster is only eight miles from us, and we cannot get them at all. Friends tell me to get a tube set and that crystal sets are no good. The crystal seems so clear for local use and free from the static and other noises of tube sets we feel we should be able to get them. Can you help? (No signature.) Vancouver, B. C.

(Ans.) The hookup you show is a simple standard type of circuit and should prove satisfactory for local use. Not knowing the wavelength of the various stations, we venture to suggest that the coil does not cover the necessary range used in radiocasting. The only way to make the set more sensitive is to add a stage of radio frequency in front of it. This demands a tube and then you might as well reflex it and get the volume. A set of this type will give very good quality when properly designed and made.

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129. I am planning to build your one-tube reflex. I am confused as to the winding of the special transformer. Will the Browning-Drake transformer be on the market in the fall?

(Ans.) The transformer consists of honeycomb coils of from 65 to 75 turns, depending on the make used, with No. 28 D. C. wire wound over them. The first one has a primary of 15 turns and the second a primary of 40 turns. The Browning-Drake type of transformer is the regenerative style is already on the market, the manufacturers going into production on this article this week.

130. I understand from the articles on the Browning regenerative that the 193 detector tube gives better results than a UV-200 but that 201-A amplifier tubes are preferable. Is this correct?

(Ans.) The articles do not state that the 193 is a better detector tube. They do state that in this circuit with the constants of the transformer designed for the 193 type of tube, that in the radio frequency stage no other type of tube will work quite as well. Any detector may be used. The 201-A type is the best audio amplifying tube in general use today.

131. I understand that a five-tube reflex set has been outlined in the Monitor. I would like to get blue prints and would like to know what parts it takes. Can you buy Brownings transformers?

(Ans.) We have not published a five-tube reflex as yet but expect to before the summer is over. A four-tube reflex will be published shortly. There are no blue prints available on these sets. The Browning-Drake regenerative may be purchased from the National Company, Cambridge (39), Mass.

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Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The radio has become an essential adjunct of the air mail service and its possibilities are growing. Today it is chiefly used to convey weather information to the pilots. In the near future, when the Bureau of Standards and the Army Signal Corps have worked out more completely their method of communicating with flying airships, the pilots will receive weather reports from their places of destination and cross-coil radio beacons will guide them through storm and fog to their landing stations.

The transcontinental air mail route has been definitely established and now radio passes from the experimental stage to the practical stage as a factor of first importance.

The post office has been assigned the use of wavelengths between 3000 and 4000 meters. All the stations of the route have their own particular working wavelengths, but the general standing by which all stations are called is 3998 meters. This is a busy station with men constantly on duty. It is not only in touch with the complete route, but receives each evening reports from every pilot and machine carrying mail.

Before a pilot starts, he is informed of weather conditions all along his way. While some planes return the same day to their starting places, they generally return home on alternate days. When they stop for gasoline at half-way points, other weather reports are waiting them. In case of storm, bad flying conditions usually result in the placing of the mail on trains. The perfection of the cross-coil radio beacon for airplane service and the general methods of communicating with planes in transit will undoubtedly change the methods of fog procedure, as well as facilitate the adoption of night flying.



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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15

The recent war has been noticeably absent from radio programs since the inception of radiocasting and references to it have been confined to an occasional military dinner. WJZ breaks this isolation of a subject that will go down in history for the many changes in the conduct of the war, the accomplished, and gives us a talk on "Marshal Foch's Counter Attack."

One of the regular treats from this station, another of those Goldman Band concerts, will be radiocast this evening from the Mall, Central Park. The program on this occasion comprises Wagner-Tschalkowsky compositions and the devotees of these composers should be most happy.

WDAR is "cutting loose" with an Atlantic City remote control similar to the one installed by WIP and on this occasion offers excellent programs from the Million Dollar Pier. WIP is on the Steel Pier. One of the headlines is the Benson Orchestra of Chicago. This organization is familiar to every owner of phonographs who go in for the lighter music and it will be a good chance to hear how much better the overtones are reproduced in radio compared with phonograph reproduction.

WGY's Student Players are with us on this date. The regular players are taking a well-deserved vacation, so we have these youngsters and they do very fine work. The play for this date is "Come Out of the Kitchen," which has had many successful runs in the large cities as well as in stock. It is a clever comedy.

Program Features

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (887 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.
7:05 p. m.—"Steering Mechanism," under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Springfield; current book review by R. A. MacDonald.
7:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
8 p. m.—Stanley Cross, bass; Marjorie Rossett, violinist; Cecil J. Hall, accompanist; Boston studio.
11 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio and Miss Glenn Robinson, pianist; Springfield studio.
WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (880 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Radio drama, "Come Out of the Kitchen," by Thomas, presented by the WGY Student Players, Edward H. Smith, director; music by WGY Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Musical program by WGY Orchestra.
WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (485 Meters)
11 a. m.—Roger Whitman, editor of Country Life, on "Building a Home."
4 p. m.—Ruth Cadogan Wolfe, soprano; children's program.
8 p. m.—Dinner music; Viola Sherwood, soprano, accompanied by Charlotte Hinch: The Happiness Boys—Billy Jones and Ernest Hays; battery talk by George C. Furness of the National Carbon Company; B. Fischer's Dance Orchestra.
WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (485 Meters)
1 p. m.—Hotel Ambassador Trio.

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KQV, Doubleday-Rill Electric Company, Pittsburg, Pa. (370 Meters)
4 p. m.—"The Diary of Shuba, Our Dog" and "Sunset Stories."
8 p. m.—Artists' program.
WCAE, Kaufman & Baer Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
4:30 p. m.—Special children's program, featuring a concert transmitted from the William Penn Hotel.
9:30 p. m.—Bohemian musical program by Liberty, The National Croatian Singing Society, J. V. Krabic, director.
WJZ, The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (417 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the woman's editor.
12 noon—The Detroit News Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Band radiocast from Belle Isle Park.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (444 Meters)
6 p. m.—Silvermaster Orchestra.
10:15 p. m.—The Radio Frank-Wright and Bessinger.
10 p. m.—Harold Stern and his Hotel Belleaire Town Orchestra.
WOR, Samberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (445 Meters)
3 p. m.—Recital by Carlton E. MacMann, organist.
3:30 p. m.—Piano solos by Matilda Rosenstrach.
5:30 p. m.—Sylvia C. Lawson, mezzo-contralto, May Condit at the piano.
6:15 p. m.—Agnes Leonard in songs for the children.
6:30 p. m.—"Man in the Moon" stories for the children.
7 p. m.—Joint program by Phil Abrams, pianist, and George Koty, banjoist.
WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (440 Meters)
2 p. m.—"What the Wild Waves Are Saying."
8:05 p. m.—Visiting artists and chats with celebrities.
2:30 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philadelphia Orchestra, Roy B. Comfort, conductor; soloists, Loda Gofroth, soprano; Edwin McKnight, xylophone soloist.
5:05 p. m.—Dinner music by Eddie Elkins Orchestra.
10 p. m.—Uncle Wip's bedtime stories.
WDAR, Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
11:45 a. m.—Daily almanac.
4:30 p. m.—Dance program given by Bobbie Lee and his Cotton Pickers.
8:30 p. m.—Daddy with the boys and girls.
8 p. m.—Book review by Arnold Abbott.
8:45 p. m.—Fifteen minutes of dance music from Young's Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., by Charles Fry and his orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—The world-famous Emmett Welch Minstrel.
9:15 p. m.—The famous Benson Chicago Orchestra.
10 p. m.—Arcadia Cafe concert orchestra, with Feri Sarkosi, director.
WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (448 Meters)
3 p. m.—Piano recital by Arthur McCormick, baritone.
3:25 p. m.—Current topics by the editor of the Review of Reviews.
3:35 p. m.—Piano recital by Ethel Grant.
3:50 p. m.—The Magazine of Wall Street.
6 p. m.—Stories and songs for children.

WMAG, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)
6 p. m.—Chicago theater organ recital.
8 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Hotel.
8 p. m.—Nature study club talk by Barnett Harris.
8:15 p. m.—Weekly Wide-Awake Club program, directed by Mrs. Frances M. Ford.
9:15 p. m.—Young ladies' chorus of Dvorak Park.
WLAC, Cutting-Washington, St. Paul, Minn. (417 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Household hints.
2:10 p. m.—Woman's Club hour. "Problems of the Neighborhood."
2:40 p. m.—Magazine reading, "Fifty," by Virginia Dale.
7:30 p. m.—Farm lectures.
8:15 p. m.—Band concert, direct from Como Park, St. Paul. Fred Albrecht's Band.
11 p. m.—Program, George Osborn's Nicollet Hotel Orchestra; Nels Swenson, bass.
WHAS, Times-Journal, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Arthur Jackson and his Kentucky Entertainers.
WFAA, The Dallas News, Dallas, Tex. (474 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Musical recital, presenting Amma Pinkerton Baker and co-operating vocal and instrumental performers.
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program by the WDAF Minstrel's with the Star's radio orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk frolic, Charles Dornberger's orchestra, K. C. A. C. root.

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GIVE ARABS FAIR DEAL, SAYS EXPERT

Mr. Philby Says France and Britain Should at Once Relinquish Their Mandates

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, June 28.—The immediate relinquishment by Great Britain and France of their mandates for Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Syria is the policy advocated by A. St. John Philby, whose recent speech on this subject at a meeting of the Near and Middle East Association has been prominently noticed in the press.

Mr. Philby is an expert on Arab affairs, and has distinguished himself by his adventurous journeys in central Arabia, on which he has written voluminously. He was, until recently, Chief British Representative at Amman, the capital of Transjordan. He resigned this post as a protest against the recent tendency to emphasize the dependence of the Amir Abdullah on Government upon the British Administration in Jerusalem.

Abdullah Not a Success
The argument in favor of this policy is that Abdullah has not proved by any means an unqualified success in Transjordan and is hardly capable of standing alone. Mr. Philby, however, holds strongly that the proper policy is, nevertheless, to encourage the development of Transjordan as a virtually independent Arab state, and though there are two sides to this question, his views command a respectful hearing.

In the address which has attracted so much attention, Mr. Philby deals not so much with Transjordan in particular, as with the Arab question in its larger aspect. His contention is that the Arabs have not had a square deal, and have been cheated of the expectations held out to them by the Allies during and immediately after the war with Turkey. Apart from the British undertakings, contained in the 1915 correspondence between Sir Henry McMahon and Sherif Hussein of Mecca, to recognize the independence of the Arabs within certain geographical limits, Mr. Philby lays stress on the Anglo-French declaration of November, 1918, which laid it down that the object of the Allies in the east was "the establishment of national governments drawing their authority from the free choice of the native populations in Syria and Mesopotamia, and in the territories whose liberation they are now pursuing."

Mr. Philby declared that the present situation was an ironical commentary on these pledges, with Syria proper parcelled out into a number of small states under French control, Palestine set apart for "the Zionist experiment," and Transjordan under the control of Palestine.

Plan Proposed
France, he believed, clung to Syria more for reasons of prestige than for any actual advantage she derived from it, but she would remain there so long as Great Britain remained in Palestine and Mesopotamia. His suggestion was, therefore, that both Great Britain and France should relinquish their respective mandates and should jointly adopt a self-denying ordinance under which they would simultaneously withdraw, leaving the Arabs to govern themselves in accordance with the pledges which had been made to them. This, he was convinced, was the only policy consistent either with the honor or the interests of the two powers.

As regards Palestine, Mr. Philby recognized that a situation demanding special treatment had been created by the British declaration (to which France was a party) in favor of the establishment of a Jewish national home. He suggested that the League of Nations might assume a mandate for the sole purpose of seeing fair play for the Jews in Palestine, and he recommended the Arabs to facilitate the immigration of Jews, provided that they came in on a proper footing of equality with other races and not of domination.

An obvious weakness of this policy is that Syria is at present admittedly incapable of standing alone. Mr. Philby himself pointed out that the gravest menace to the greater Syria which he envisaged was the presence of an aggressive Turkey on its northern frontier. Very much the same may be said of Iraq, which is threatened both by the Turks in the north and by Ibn Saud's Wahabi freebooters in the south.

Mr. Philby recognizes the difficulty, and his suggestion is that the money, which is, in his view, being frittered away by the mandates in maintaining internal order in these countries might be more profitably spent in protecting them from external aggression. There are, however, strong grounds for believing that if Great Britain and France took Mr. Philby's advice and withdrew forthwith, their withdrawal would be closely followed both by a Turkish attack, which they would be admittedly incapable of resisting, and by something very like chaos within their own borders. The mandates, therefore, would withdraw, only to return a little later to restore order and drive out the Turks.

CHIEF OF LONDON POLICEWOMEN TELLS OF HER TOUR OF AMERICA
Commandant Allen Finds Branch of Service Growing Rapidly in United States and Canada

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, July 1.—Commandant Mary Allen, chief of the Women's Auxiliary (Police) Service, London, has returned to this country from a visit to America and Canada, where she has been lecturing on the work of English policewomen, and studying the methods of the women police in the United States and in Canada.

In a recent interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Commandant Allen said: One object of my visit to the States was to attend the conference of the League of Women Voters in Buffalo, which was attended by more than a thousand delegates from all the states. I spoke at that conference on the work of English women police, and again on the same subject at the great dinner to which the 12 most distinguished women in America had been invited.

I visited several of the towns in the states where women police were employed, and was immensely impressed by the genuine enthusiasm the women police take in their work. I was entertained at luncheons and receptions by them, and so able to discuss with their most representative women in private, and compare their methods of police work with ours. Three hundred women police are now employed, and I was told that another 30 would be added almost immediately. All the women are sworn in, and are well paid, though at a slightly lower rate than the men police.

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But except in the case of women police in the women's courts, who are part of the administrative staff, and look after the women prisoners, the women police in America wear plain clothes. For this reason my own uniform attracted considerable attention, and when I left the coun-

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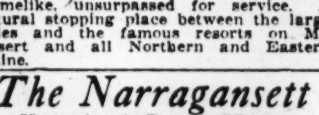
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OWLS HEAD, MAINE
4 Miles from Rockland
CHARMING COLONIAL INN. Open for reservations until October 1. Fishing, boating, private bathing beach. Table unexcelled. Fresh vegetables, sea-foods, milk and eggs. Rates reasonable.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR



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Harrison, Maine
"Finest View in New England"
Superior Table, Supplied from Our Own Farm
MRS. DON C. REITZ, Mgr.



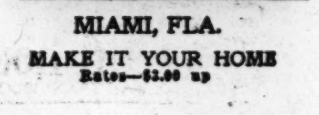
The Bangor House

Main and Union Streets, Bangor, Maine
Homelike, unsurpassed for service. A natural stopping place between the large cities and the famous resorts on Mt. Desert and all Northern and Eastern Maine.



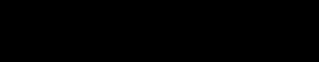
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EVERY ROOM OCEAN VIEW
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One of America's Good Hotels
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MIAMI, FLA.
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Rates—\$2.00 up

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Selected Clientele
New Golf Course
Over night week and
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Open until October.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Mountain Climbing, Saddle Horses, Dancing.
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J. Thomas Russell, Prop. Also Hotel Russell, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE JULY RATES
Mountain and Lake Scenery on New England's largest and most beautiful lake. Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Canoeing, Motoring and Motor Boating, Music, Dancing.
GOLF One of the best courses in New England open to guests.
Home Table with Hotel Service—Get Red Indian Head Booklet Today
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Androscooggin Golf Links and Club House Nearby
On East Side Trunk Line Highway, near Automobile Road to Summit Mt. Washington. Newly furnished, renovated and painted throughout. Homelike atmosphere. Mountain climbing over the trails. Tennis Courts. Garage in connection. For circular and rates address C. A. CHANDLER.

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Stoneleigh Manor
RYE BEACH, N. H.
NOW OPEN
A deep resort hotel, new, of the highest class in an exclusive section of the New Hampshire Coast. Through State Highway to Maine Coast resorts and the White Mountains. Eighteen-hole golf course adjoining hotel grounds. Ocean bathing, excellent music, deep-sea fishing, safe swimming. Beautiful booklet.
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Lake Sunapee's New Hotel consists of the MAIN LODGE AND NINE CAMPS. Rooms with and without bath. Salmon, Trout and Bass Fishing, Boating, Canoeing, Sailing, Motorboating, Bathing, Golf. Attractive July rates.
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21 Miles from Boston
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COLONIAL HOUSE (established 1802) with quiet rooms and open fireplace. 45 miles from Boston. State Highway, between Newburyport and Portsmouth; four miles from Hampton Beach; delicious home cooking. Norway spruce and locust grove; enjoy your summer vacation or week-end outings at "Wellswood." Make reasonable write for booklet; indexed by A. L. A. MRS. B. S. GRAVES, Proprietor; tel. 8036-4.

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New London, N. H.
A country hotel located in a beautiful New England village near Lake Sunapee. Good rooms. Nearly every room has private bath. Good food. Good service.
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All Sports Moderate Rates
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Large, airy rooms, home cooking. Attractions: Boating, canoeing, swimming, saddle horses, all sports. Make reservations early.
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Midst towering pines and fragrant balsam; famous golf course; swimming pool; orchestra; 55 miles N. W. of Boston. Selected patronage; illustrated booklet free.
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consider the Hotel Vendome, unique among the better hotels of the country because of its exceptional location. Its selected clientele and general atmosphere of homelike hospitality. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district, quickly accessible to everything—Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street ON "IDEAL TOUR" AND "REAL TOUR TO THE BERKSHIRES" American and European Plan During Summer Months See for Illustrated Booklet C. H. GREENLEAF CO., Proprietors Everett B. Rich, Pres. & Mgr. Director Franklin K. Pierce, Manager

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Luxuriously appointed throughout and but a few steps from the leading theaters, shops and clubs.

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Whether you want a single room or an elaborate suite you will find at this modern hostelry the utmost in comfort.

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Saddle Riding is excellent in beautiful Lenox, Mass.

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HYANNIS, MASS.
Appeals to Discriminating People
Luncheon
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Music and Dancing
Rooms with Bath
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"ON THE OCEAN FRONT"
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TEN MINUTES' DRIVE FROM THEATRE AND SHOPPING CENTER OF BOSTON
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Manager
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A few unfurnished suites available by the year

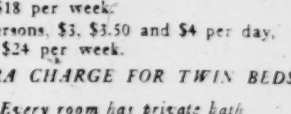


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Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2.25 and \$3 per day.
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Rooms with private bath for one person \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing higher.
Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.
Nothing higher.
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No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.
Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.
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M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.
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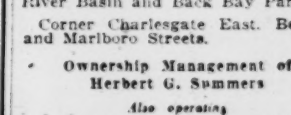
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Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
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Boylston Street at Clarendon
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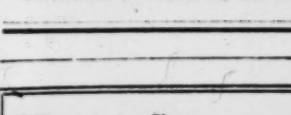
Hotel Braemore

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Hotel Kenmore
496 Commonwealth Avenue
Hotel Wadsworth
10 Kenmore Street, Boston
CHARLES E. PHENIX, Gen. Mgr.



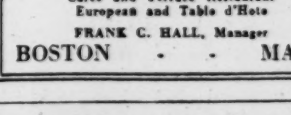
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BROOKLINE, MASS.
Tel. Regent 1378
The refinement of home, and the atmosphere of a club, opens the year round for transient and permanent guests.
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Every Room Has Private Bath
Single \$2.50-\$3.50. Double \$3 to \$5.
From \$1.00 daily
Write for folder showing map
About a block from the Christian Science Church.
J. E. GOODENOUGH
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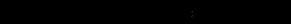
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Next to State House
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A number of most desirable apartments now available for occupancy.
American Plan Dining Service \$18 per week.
Management of F. F. BRINN



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The Distinctive Boston House
One of the most homelike hotels in the world.
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Send for Our Booklet with Guide to Historic Boston.

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CHICAGO'S DISTINCTIVE HOTEL
CATERING TO AN EXACTING PATRONAGE

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North St. at Delaware
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The highest summer resort in the Catskills. Unsurpassed view; 50 acres of grounds; comfortable rooms; excellent table; fresh vegetables. Boating, bathing, short distance, hiking, croquet, tennis, golf, etc. Reasonable rates. Booklet.

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The atmosphere of the Hotel Cleveland is as near Home-like as it is possible to make a large hotel in a large city. Quiet refinement surrounds every move made by every employee. All the conditions conducive to a comfortable stay.

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250 Rooms—\$2.00 Up
Modern in every particular on the Lincoln and Harding Highways
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NEW MODERN ATTRACTIVE
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Modern rooms. Rooms with bath. (Fireproof)

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Only 4 minutes to Wall Street, 15 to Times Square. 7th Avenue Interborough Subway in building (Clark Street station).
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Kindly favored by women traveling without escort.
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NEW FIREPROOF EVERY ROOM HAS ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HOT AND COLD WATER
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When in Minneapolis make the Radisson your home.
Four large popular priced cafes.
500 rooms.
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Gives MODERN Service at Very Attractive Rates
Quiet Thriving in Business Center
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Cottages and hotel on American Plan. Best of home cooking. Good fishing. Good bathing beach. For reservations phone Pieper's Rustic Lodge at Lake Independence or address
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A large, modern, select seashore hotel. Every desirable appointment and convenience and an atmosphere of quiet refinement.
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Rooms en-suite with bath. Telephone and running water in all rooms. Elevator; white service; music; block from beach. Capacity 400. Rates and booklet on request.
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Rates Per Day, European Plan

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150 rooms	\$2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
200 rooms with bath	\$2.50	\$3.00-\$4.00
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Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

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Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine
Residential Hotel with the Dignity of a Well-Appointed Home
Within easy access to theatres, clubs and shopping centers. European plan, single room, bath, \$2.50; double, \$3.50. Special rates American plan.
MRS. E. JEAN CAMPBELL, Proprietor
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT.

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ON THE EAST SIDE
"A MODERATE PRICED HOTEL OF MERIT"
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The Albany Hotel of Denver

A popular Hotel, made so by the unique character of service rendered to its guests.
SEE Carefully managed by S. F. DUTTON, President
FIRST FRANK R. DUTTON, Manager

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Two blocks from business center, facing Acacia Park. Affording a wonderful view of Pikes Peak. 19-hole golf course available.
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In the heart of the Rocky Mountains and only 33 miles from Denver
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New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Home-like comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and transfers.
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Breakfast 50c, 60c, 75c.
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(The heart of the famous Santa Clara Valley)
For Your Summer Vacation
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Chicago's best located and most comfortable residential and transient hotels. Two minutes' walk to shops and theaters. Room and bath \$2.00 per day.

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FITCH BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

New Mark Is Soon Broken, However, by E. H. Liddell of Scotland

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombes, France, July 11 (AP)—H. M. Fitch, Chicago A. A., won the first semifinal of the 400-meter dash in the Olympic Games today with a new world's record for the distance of 47.4 seconds. The old record was 48.1 seconds, set by C. D. Reid, path in 1912, but lowered 1-1/2 seconds by Joseph Imbach, the fleet Swiss runner, who did the distance in 48.8 seconds in an elimination race.

Fitch, aided by a brisk wind down the stretch which may affect consideration of his time, flashed his great speed to defeat G. M. Butler, of Great Britain, and Johnson of Canada, while Engdahl, the Swedish favorite, who forced Imbach to his last pace yesterday, finished third, thus being eliminated from the event.

The second semifinal went to E. H. Liddell, the Scotch star, in 48.1-1/2 seconds, equalling the world's mark which stood until yesterday's performance by Imbach, who was a record-holder for only 24 hours. Imbach was second to Liddell, with J. C. Taylor of the American team taking third place and qualifying for the final by a great finish.

Liddell won the final and broke the world's record again, his time being 47.2-1/2 seconds.

The sixth day's competition of the games was favored with the best weather of the week. The heat was tempered by a fresh breeze, and the attendance was large for a Paris weekday.

The American forces met with a loss today when it developed that De Hubbard, winner of the running broad jump, was definitely out of the hop, step and jump as the result of a stone bruise on the heel. The University of Michigan man had been expected to score high in and possibly win the hop, step and jump.

Finland laid the foundation for victory in the team race, when her star finished one, two, three in the first heat of the trials. Nurmi, Ritola and Tala finishing in that order for a total of six points. Great Britain gained second place, qualifying for the final, while Sweden, Italy and Norway were eliminated.

America won the second heat and qualified for the final despite a mishap to J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., who lost his shoe in a mix-up on a turn in the fourth lap and finished far in the back. Edwin Wide of Sweden finished third, 20 meters behind his teammates, the three Americans, E. W. Cox, Mercerburg Academy, E. W. Kirby, Cornell, and W. L. Tibbets Jr., Harvard, who finished in that order for nine points.

France, by gaining second place, also qualified for the final, while Sweden, despite Wide's great work, and Spain, were eliminated. Mexico, the fifth entrant, was scratched.

Ray, who had brought a laugh from the crowd by carrying a stopwatch, imitating the example set by Nurmi, finished last. He got his shoe refitted after the accident and recovered much lost ground, but he was too far behind to score.

H. M. Osborne, Illinois A. C., the American national champion, made the best time in the 100-meter dash, the opening event of the decathlon, in turning in 11.1-1/2 seconds for 552.2 points. H. G. Freida, University of Chicago, and Emerson Norton, Georgetown, showed 11.3-1/2 seconds, marking up 562 points. H. C. Anderson, University of Southern California, made a poor showing, his time being 11.4-1/2 seconds, which put him in the list of 49 entrants, with 714 points for the first event.

Two American wrestlers were defeated today in the opening round of the catch-catch wrestling at the Velodrome d'Hiver. In the 123-pound class, C. Milton McWilliams, Cornell, lost to Larsson, Sweden, on points, 10-15. In the 155-175-pound class, Perry Marter, Los Angeles A. C., was floored by Praks, Estonia, in 3m. 50s.

The second trial heat of the 10,000-meter walk was won by a Swedish runner, who was positioned in the lead days ago because of the dispute between the judges and the track jury saw the disqualification of the only American entrant, Charles Joseph, of the University of California, who was disqualified on the fifth lap for fouling. G. M. C. C. on the ninth lap for fouling. G. M. C. C., Canadian, who holds the American national title, also was put out.

16-pound hammer thrower won by F. D. Toole, University of Illinois, 124.12 meters. M. McGrath, United States, 165.87, second; M. C. Nicks, Great Britain, 160.62, third; Erickson, United States, and Peterson, Sweden, 166.20, fifth; James McEachern, United States, 156.28, sixth; Glenn Grace, United States, tied for first place at 11.15, 11.51. (Barnes won vault off; G. M. C. C. Brooker, United States, and Peterson, Sweden, tied for third, 12ft. 9.51in. (Brooker won vault off; G. M. C. C. Brooker, United States, 12ft. 5.71in. fifth; R. A. Spickard, United States, 12ft. 1.47in., sixth; 400-meter dash.

First Semifinal—Won by H. M. Fitch, United States; G. M. Butler, Great Britain, second; Johnson, Canada, third. Time—47.4-1/2.

Second Semifinal—Won by E. H. Liddell, Scotland; Imbach, Switzerland, second; Johnson, Canada, third. Time—48.1-1/2. (Equaling old world's record.)

Prigero, of Italy, the Olympic champion in the 10,000-meter walk, easily won the second heat of the trials in that event today by 200 meters from his chief rival, McMaster of South Africa in a race marked by the disqualification of more than half of the field of 14 starters. American runner, who was identified was Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., the only American entrant. Kuhnert, the Austrian whose disqualification in the first heat two days ago caused a strike of judges after a dispute with the track jury, was again put out this time by a new set of judges.

The United States continued to increase its point total over Finland in the Olympic track and field championships yesterday. The United States led Finland by 10 points in the 16-pound hammer throw and pole vault, the American athletes pushed their mark to 17 1/2 yesterday, while the men from the little northern European republic, despite the double victory of Paavo Nurmi in the 1500 and 5000-meter runs, had only 103. The other point standings were: Great Britain, 45 1/2; Sweden, 24 1/2; Finland, 18 1/2; Switzerland, 10; Hungary, 7 1/2; South Africa, 5; Norway, 4; New Zealand, 4; Denmark, 3; and Canada, 2. Canada was added to the list of victors of winning fifth place in the pole vault. Only one event, the 400-meter race, was to be decided.

U. S. Army Polo Four to Visit England in 1925

New York, July 11 (AP)—The United States Army polo team will play a series of matches in England next summer with the Marlborough Club of London, according to an announcement by the United States Polo Association. The English Army team played in America last year.

Finland's finest all-around athlete will be his brother, Herman Triola, while Osborne will have the assistance of G. K. Anderson of the University of Southern California in the quest for points. Charles Hoff of Norway is one man both the Finns and Americans will have to reckon with.

The Americans will also find themselves in direct opposition to the Finns in the trials for the 3000-meter team race, in which the Finns will be strong favorites. Their great triumvirate of long-distance runners, Nurmi, Ritola and Sipila. The Americans will start at least six men in the team race, J. E. Ryan, V. Kirby, Leo Lavigne, W. L. Tibbets Jr., W. L. Cox and J. J. Connolly.

When within two hours yesterday afternoon Paavo Nurmi, Finland's great distance runner, raced the 5000-meter event, breaking the Olympic record, he won the gold medal and a triumph which no individual had ever achieved before.

A crowd of nearly 25,000, the largest at the opening day, assembled in the expectation of seeing the great test of the struggle for honors in the epic Olympic battle, and they were not disappointed.

They saw, and paid tribute to, probably the greatest single day's athletic achievement in memory, when Nurmi swept over the line winner in his second effort of the day, in the 5000-meter run, after a thrilling race with his countryman William Ritola, who earned no small share of the glory himself when, competing for the fifth straight day, he pushed his way down the track to a record in a finish, which saw the two Nordic stars only one yard apart.

Perhaps even more amazing than Nurmi's triumph, which seemed a foregone conclusion, were the remarkable stamina and speed of Ritola, already twice a victor in record time, though racing 26,000 meters in five days, yet had power to run stride for stride with the world's fastest distance man.

Joseph Imbach, 23-year-old sprinter from Switzerland, who yesterday shattered C. D. Reid's 400-meter record, was the only man to have taken away from the United States a mark which has stood since 1912, never before ran the distance in competition.

Imbach, who is 48, and the 48-year-old, who has won four Olympic medals, his sprinting career, twice in France and twice in Germany, never turning in a record of 49.5-1/2 in his own country. Reid's record was 49.5-1/2.

The Swiss athlete has shown up remarkably well in this Olympic competition, due to the quiet but intensive training he has been undergoing for the last six months.

In addition to Imbach's record-breaking performance, Scharrer finished second to Nurmi in the 1500-meter run yesterday, and Martin placed second in the final of the 300 meters on Tuesday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	43	34	558
St. Louis	43	34	558
Chicago	42	35	550
Pittsburgh	42	35	550
Cleveland	41	36	542
Philadelphia	41	36	542
Boston	40	37	534
Detroit	39	38	526

RED SOX WIN AGAIN

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	20	20	500
St. Louis	20	20	500
Philadelphia	19	21	492
Pittsburgh	19	21	492
Cleveland	18	22	484
Washington	18	22	484

NEW YORK TIED FOR LEAD

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	20	500
St. Louis	20	20	500
Philadelphia	19	21	492
Pittsburgh	19	21	492
Cleveland	18	22	484
Washington	18	22	484

CLEVELAND WINS BY RALLY

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	20	20	500
St. Louis	20	20	500
Philadelphia	19	21	492
Pittsburgh	19	21	492
Cleveland	18	22	484
Washington	18	22	484

DETROIT WINS FIRST GAME

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	20	20	500
St. Louis	20	20	500
Philadelphia	19	21	492
Pittsburgh	19	21	492
Cleveland	18	22	484
Washington	18	22	484

ONE AMERICAN IN SEMIFINALS

PARIS, July 11 (AP)—Nineteen nations, represented by 73 fencers, yesterday began competition for the individual Olympic epee title. For elimination purposes, they were divided into seven sections, the first of which was the American section. The American fencer, Lieut. G. C. Calnan, of Allen Miller and A. S. Lyon, Americans, weathered the initial round but only Dr. Miller was able to win his way into the semifinal.

MISS HILLS FAILS AGAIN

LONDON, July 11—Miss Zetta Hills, "the mermaid of Wembley," today made another unsuccessful attempt to swim across the English Channel. She started from Folkestone at 6 o'clock this morning in a specially constructed rubber costume designed to keep out the cold and to enable her to wait in the water for favorable currents. Conditions were ideal when she started but she gave up after covering seven miles.

B. I. C. NORTON TO FACE W. T. TILDEN

Chapin Plays Snodgrass in Another Important Tennis Match Today

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11 (Special)—W. T. Tilden, 2d of Philadelphia, will oppose B. I. C. Norton, St. Louis, former South African star, in the first semifinal round match of the national elite court tennis championship at the Triple A Club here this afternoon. In another important contest, A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., plays H. B. Snodgrass, Los Angeles star. This is a fifth-round match. The other semifinal round encounter between C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, and the winner of the Chapin-Snodgrass match will take place Saturday afternoon.

Norton has steadily improved his game during the tournament and is expected to give Tilden a hard battle in the semifinal this afternoon. The former star of South Africa played excellent tennis in winning from W. K. Westbrook, the California left-hander yesterday.

The encounter between Chapin and Snodgrass is also attracting considerable attention. Snodgrass will play his first match since he was defeated by Chapin in the quarterfinal round of the tournament when he opposed Chapin today. The Eastern player has won his way through two first-round matches, and the winner of the Chapin-Snodgrass match will take place Saturday afternoon.

Three very interesting tennis matches in the singles event took place yesterday afternoon before the best of the week. It was the largest gathering that had ever witnessed a tennis match in St. Louis.

Norton advanced to the semifinal round as a result of his victory over W. K. Westbrook of Pasadena. The players battled through five sets, Norton winning 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Westbrook led 5-1 in the first set, but Norton took six straight for the set. Norton was erratic in the second and third sets, but broke through winning them without difficulty.

After the 10-minute rest, Norton set a fast pace, and went right through the fourth set without the loss of a game. He then won the fifth set, 6-2, to become the winner of the set. The California fought hard, however, in the last set, but only took 6-2, and the match.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, played one of the best games of his career against Tilden. He extended the championship number of times during the four sets played. Kinsey kept up a continual barrage of chop strokes during the last set, forcing Tilden to take the final score 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Joseph Smith, the St. Louis junior, surprised the field in the quarterfinal round by defeating the Philadelphia star, in a three-set match. Strachan took the first set, but Smith won the second set, 6-2, and the third set, 6-2, after 18 games had been played. Walter Thomas of Elizabeth, N. J., reached the final round of the tournament by defeating Clark Smith, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Thomas also reached the semifinals in the doubles with John McMillin of Philadelphia, who was defeated by Tilden and B. L. Hair from Boston, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., defeated R. E. Schlesinger, Australia, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Fifth Round

B. I. C. Norton, St. Louis, defeated W. K. Westbrook, Pasadena, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated L. E. Lester, Dallas, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

R. E. Schlesinger, Australia, and A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., defeated R. E. Schlesinger, Australia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, and H. B. Snodgrass, Los Angeles, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

F. O. Jostles and T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

W. D. Brown and K. P. Kamman, St. Louis, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden and A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated W. H. Finger and W. H. Finger, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Second Round

A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated William Bell, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-0.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

BOYS' SINGLES—Second Round

Henry Steidmann, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, defeated Norman Harkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, defeated Norman Harkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, defeated Norman Harkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, defeated Norman Harkins, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2.

SEMI-FINALS

Walter Thomas, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Clark Smith, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, and Walter Thomas, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Clark Smith, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

John McMillin, Philadelphia, and Walter Thomas, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Clark Smith, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Yale Crew Captain Is to Be Chosen Abroad

St. Germaline-on-Laye, France, July 11

FOR the first time in American college rowing history a Yale crew captain will be elected on foreign soil next Thursday, after the trials for the Olympic eight, when the banquet marking the blue squad's breaking of training is held here. While the members of the crew are reticent in indicating their preferences, the election is expected to be a close race between A. M. Whelan, No. 3 on the varsity, and A. D. Laidley, stroke. All the members of the varsity eight, with Manager William Robbins, Assistant Manager Charles Walker, the members of the substitute four and both coxswains, will be eligible to vote for the 1925 commander.

The 1925 captaincy seems to be conceded in advance to H. T. Kingsbury, No. 4, the former Groton School generalissimo, who is the sole sophomore in the boat.

FRANCHISE DECISION SOON

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Championship Pocket Billiard League will meet before Aug. 1 to award the franchises for 1924.

Duncan-Mitchell Combination Wins

Defeats Hagen and Smith in Big Foursome Match

OXLEY, Eng., July 11 (AP)—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British professional golfers, today defeated W. C. Hagen and MacDonald Smith, American professionals, 4 and 2, in their 12-hole match for a purse of £200 and international foursome honors.

Hagen and Smith were 2 down when play had been three-quarters completed after noon. In the last 12 holes, Duncan and Mitchell, by the addition of superior work and a high twisting service, defeated W. B. Boucher, 4-3, 6-4, here yesterday, and then later in the day, playing the finest tennis that any Canadian entry has shown so far in the tournament, he lost out to G. M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, Ill., United States junior champion, at 4-6, 6-4. In the second round, he lost to G. M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, Ill., United States junior champion, at 4-6, 6-4. The match easily produced the most spectacular tennis of the week.

In the Ladies' singles Mrs. Harry Bickle won a good match from Miss Muriel Bremner of Ottawa. Mrs. C. V. Hitchens, the Mexican champion, chopped and sliced her way to victory over Miss M. Brock, who was superior in playing this type of game. Miss M. Leeming of Victoria played good tennis in her match with Mrs. E. F. Cooke and lost to the latter, who was champion in straight sets, she proved that without doubt she is a very high class player.

The ladies' doubles are now down to the final. The Canadian champions, Mrs. Bickle and Miss Beat, defeated Mrs. Hitchens and Mrs. Smith in one of the best matches of the tournament. The final match was between Mrs. Bickle and Miss Beat, who defeated Mrs. Hitchens and Mrs. Smith, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

There were some splendid matches in the men's doubles. Samuel Hardy and Lott, the star United States doubles team, defeated H. B. Carlaw and C. G. Spenser in straight sets, and later on they won one of the finest matches that has been seen in Toronto for some time when they defeated Jack Wright and C. W. Aikman of Montreal. Wright and Aikman were the best player of the four on the courts. Crocker and Morrice, the Ontario and Quebec doubles champions, had quite a tussle with Boucher and T. Sheard. They lost the first set, 6-3, and then got together in giving a very smooth exhibition and won the next two sets very comfortably. The summer tennis season is now in full swing.

Hagen's play throughout the afternoon was brilliant. He became a champion and then he drew applause for sinking apparently impossible putts, but again and again he missed the hole and called for a change. He was called upon to play a hole in a hole, losing a hole. Invariably he responded by holing the tying putt, but his even work like that of his team mate, called for a change. He was called upon to play a hole in a hole, losing a hole. Invariably he responded by holing the tying putt, but his even work like that of his team mate, called for a change.

The four players kept remarkably close together on the fairways and with their approaches running close to the hole, on which at least three of the contestants were not on the green in two could be counted on one hand. More than 3000 persons followed this big four.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	29	625
St. Louis	48	30	617
Brooklyn	47	31	609
Pittsburgh	46	32	601
Cincinnati	45	33	593
Boston	44	34	585
Philadelphia	43	35	577
St. Louis	42	36	569

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 3, Pittsburgh 3.

Chicago 10, Brooklyn 3.

Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.

St. Louis 4, New York 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Brooklyn at Chicago.

BOSTON & PITTSBURGH

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Barnes and O'Neill; Meadows, Yale and Schaefer—Cochran and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 51m.

CHICAGO WINS TWO GAMES

First Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Cochran and Wilson; Meadows, Yale and Schaefer—Cochran and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 51m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Cochran and Wilson; Meadows, Yale and Schaefer—Cochran and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 51m.

PITCHER BENTON FEATURES

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Benton and Hargrave; Meadows, Yale and Schaefer—Cochran and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 51m.

CARDINALS EVEN SERIES

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Dickman and Gonzales; Barnes and Snyder. Umpires—Moran and Riger. Time—1h. 46m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	46	32	580
Indianapolis	46	32	580
St. Paul	45	33	572
Toledo	45	33	572
Columbus	44	34	564
Kansas City	43	35	556
Minneapolis	42	36	548
St. Louis	41	37	540

RESULTS THURSDAY

Milwaukee 12, Columbus 3.

Indianapolis 8, Minneapolis 7.

Louisville 8, St. Paul 4.

Baltimore 7, Buffalo 7.

Toledo 10, Kansas City 8.

Toledo 10, Kansas City 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	50	28	567
Toronto	47	31	540
Newark	42	36	513
Buffalo	38	38	486
Syracuse	32	45	416
Jersey City	28	49	385

RESULTS THURSDAY

Syracuse Jersey City 4.

Rochester 12, Buffalo 7.

Baltimore 7, Buffalo 7.

Toronto 8, Reading 4.

LADIES' DOUBLES FINALS REACHED

Semifinal Rounds in Other Divisions in Canadian Tennis Today

TORONTO, Ont., July 11 (Special)—Finals in the ladies' doubles and semifinal rounds in each of the men's singles, men's doubles, junior singles and ladies' singles are scheduled for today in the Canadian lawn tennis championship tournament. There are only eight pairs left in the mixed doubles.

Jack Wright, of Montreal, a member of the Canadian Davis Cup team in 1923, by superior work and a high twisting service, defeated W. B. Boucher, 4-3, 6-4, here yesterday, and then later in the day, playing the finest tennis that any Canadian entry has shown so far in the tournament, he lost out to G. M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, Ill., United States junior champion, at 4-6, 6-4. In the second round, he lost to G. M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, Ill., United States junior champion, at 4-6, 6-4. The match easily produced the most spectacular tennis of the week.

In the Ladies' singles Mrs. Harry Bickle won a good match from Miss Muriel Bremner of Ottawa. Mrs. C. V. Hitchens, the Mexican champion, chopped and sliced her way to victory over Miss M. Brock, who was superior in playing this type of game. Miss M. Leeming of Victoria played good tennis in her match with Mrs. E. F. Cooke and lost to the latter, who was champion in straight sets, she proved that without doubt she is a very high class player.

The ladies' doubles are now down to the final. The Canadian champions, Mrs. Bickle and Miss Beat, defeated Mrs. Hitchens and Mrs. Smith in one of the best matches of the tournament. The final match was between Mrs. Bickle and Miss Beat, who defeated Mrs. Hitchens and Mrs. Smith, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

There were some splendid matches in the men's doubles. Samuel Hardy and Lott, the star United States doubles team, defeated H. B. Carlaw and C. G. Spenser in straight sets, and later on they won one of the finest matches that has been seen in Toronto for some time when they defeated Jack Wright and C

The Jitney Players Carry Drama to the Country in a Truck

THE Little Red House in Madison, Conn., is now nearly 200 years old. Who knows who first gave it that name? Yet from end to end of New England many people are familiar with its sound that never fails to cause them amusement because the legend surrounding it is known to them too. It is so ridiculously small a house to have divided its shelter impartially between General Lafayette, Revolutionary soldiers, resident eccentricities of one kind and another. An Indian once strayed in there, ladies reputed to have leanings toward witchcraft, impecunious authors and painters pausing there "for the pond to fill up," actors and actresses with unshakable belief in the final favors of fortune. And, by no means least important, a treasure chest which has been found and a secret room which hasn't! These are just a few. All sorts of other incidents have left their mark in the low ceilings and the peeling walls.

Latterly the Little Red House has come into association with the theater. Three years ago this summer Hector MacQuarrie, writer and soldier of fortune, lived there. His neighbors took to pointing him out to visitors as "that most estimable young man," because he was Scottish-British, could and would talk like an Irishman in a fairy tale and occasionally threw in a bit of the South Seas for measure. Hector MacQuarrie became in his turn part of the legend. To him, his residence there was a serio-comic. He had two plays and a book partly finished. Both the plays were wild and beautiful and the book scarcely less so. For the rest he had discovered an awkward lapse between his tastes and humors and his bank balance which rendered the period in the Little Red House as useful as it was amusing.

The Home Theater

However, as he said, he and Victor, the rooster, and Mrs. Updyke, the housekeeper—who only came in days and thought what she thought about the whole thing—managed "a meager but good living." Victor was temperamental. So was the master. So was Mrs. Updyke. So they managed amazingly. Among other things, Mr. MacQuarrie was interested in community drama. He had a play he wanted to try out as one tries a child to see if it will behave in public. He had friends, some of them professional actors and actresses, it could be done for a lark, and then, if anything came of it, very well. Back of the house, beyond the fan of silver birches and away through the thickets, was a space in a field evidently meant for an outdoor theater. He'd have some of the neighbors in who showed signs of dramatic competency. Accordingly he did. The play was put on, to the delight of the countryside. Cream bottles were stuck in the ground at the outdoor theater. The hold flowers, that would mark exits and entrances. And a curtain made of mosquito netting studded with maple, oak, and beech leaves, was skillfully and surprisingly manipulated on a roller. David Belasco traveled from New York to see the play and liked it. Also three other managers. It was all huge fun. During the weeks preceding the performance, the Little Red House resembled the house of the old tale. But perhaps the occurrence established the first bond between the Little Red House and the theater.

This summer the Little Red House has been the manor of the Jitney Players. Within its low rooms, decorated with all manner of reminders of former triumphs, skirmishes, and occupants, its voluminous business has been transacted. Its policies have been shaped around the long oaken dining table. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell Cheney, who devised the idea of the Jitney Players, are the present master and mistress of the Little Red House. They think of buying it if the owner can be brought to see things as ordinary people see them. The Cheneys discovered the treasure chest

and removed it from its niche in the back attic in order that the Cheneys might have room to sleep in the place, which seemed to it more desirable than all the rest of the house put together. Mrs. Cheney says she personally has positively beaten over every visible inch of the house with a crowbar, and has failed to find the secret room. "But," she adds, eyes smiling under sleek bands of honey-colored hair, "it's here. It may never be found. But you can feel that it is here."

The Jitney Players came about in this manner. Mrs. Cheney, who is Alice Keating on the stage, studied music and the theater abroad, also in the United States under Yvette Guilbert, Edith Wynne Mathison and Emanuel Relcher. She had been in several of Arthur Hopkins' Shakespearean productions. She has understudied Rosalind Fuller in "Ophelia" and had opportunity to play the role through Miss Fuller's temporary absence from the cast. Mr. Cheney was graduated from Yale in 1921 after having specialized on the drama. He was in the Theater Guild production of "Peer Gynt." Then the Jitney Players came into being thus, in their own words. "Summer had come and we, being withering hot in our respective

theaters had wrung our hands. . . . We were blessed with the love of vagabondage and cursed with the love of our profession and the paths of our loves lay not together. Suddenly came an inspiration. Why not both? We got together our various plays and players and took to the highways in a Ford truck. It is our stage, our house, our horse and our carriage, and upon this same truck we now present, with a knowledge of staging wrung from the above-mentioned hot theaters, with a newly contrived lighting system adapted from them and a cast of fellow players plucked bodily from them, masques, plays, fantasies, comedies, tragedies, dramas and melodramas. And then, if the elements are unfriendly we can take our lights and properties and play in the town hall.

This, then, was what was going on the day before the Jitney Players left Madison a week ago for the beginning of this season's journey through Connecticut and the Berkshires, in and about the White Mountains, along the coast of Maine and down on Cape Cod and through Rhode Island.

It was Sunday afternoon. Gold haze lay over the quiet town with its lovely Main Street, its trim houses, its lanes bordered with the glowing acres of hundreds of wild roses. The Little Red House, its front door freshly painted white, stood as it has stood for nearly two centuries, at the edge of the highway, behind its low picket fence, with its scrap of old-fashioned garden filled with verbenas, clove, pinks and marigolds and tawny lilies.

Behind the house, beyond and away from the little plot of terrace fashioned with tiles and tubs and flowers and sods by Mr. Cheney in spare moments, was "The Theater" set up for the moment in its own dooryard. A good sized auditorium there was enclosed in gleaming ivory canvas walls. Rows of benches and chairs, with a handful of players and business staff and loiterers clustered together in the scant patches of shade. In the center of the brightness of a lantern or a blue bird out across the still air. On a tree branch a chipmunk, warm brown in the sunlight, chattered absurdly. Fat bees hummed around a small, fragrant white bush.

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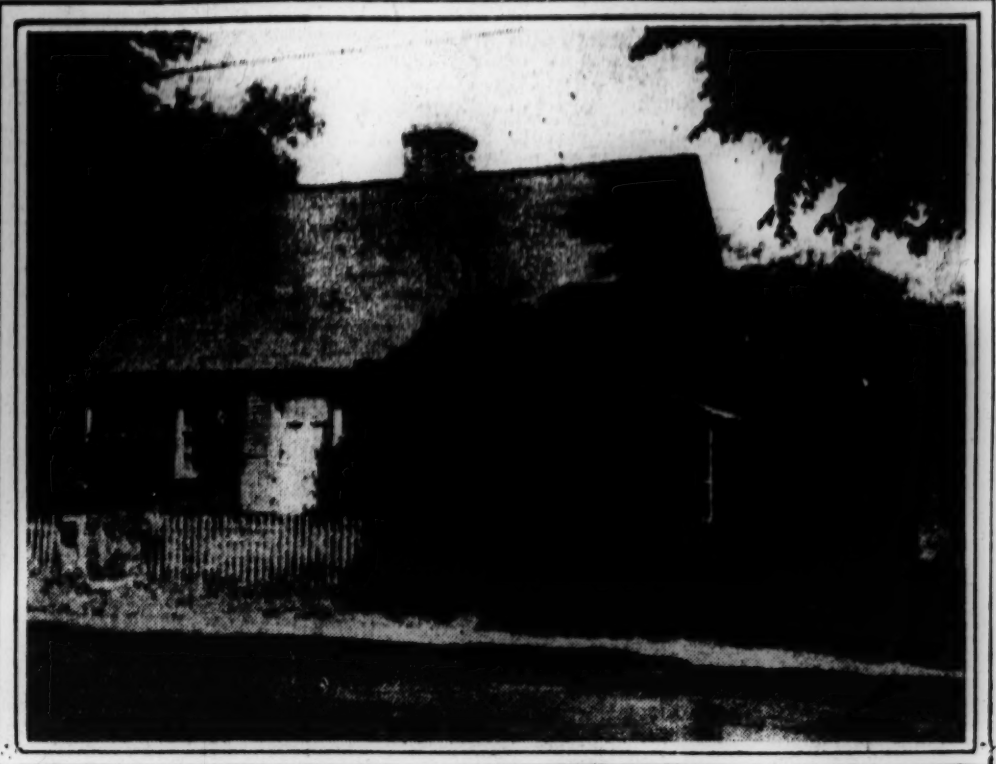
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Upper Left—The Jitney Players Ready to Take to the Road. The Sides of the Truck Let Down to Make the Stage. Upper Right—When the Curtain Rises. Lower Left—Song, Dance, and Accordion. Lower Right—The Little Red House in Madison, Conn., Headquarters.

Photograph © by John Weiss, Inc.



Two Lacquer Boxes for an American

Special Correspondence

TWO little bits of lacquer the size of tiny, black gift boxes, one bearing the crest of a prince of Japan and the other the signature of the English lady who had been his teacher. The amah had been the servant of that English woman in the now distant day when she had, in defiance of tradition, instructed the little Prince and his brothers in the way schoolboys in England are taught. And the English woman and the Japanese Prince had each given the amah a pair of black lacquer gift boxes tied with a silken cord of red and white, hers with her signature scrawled in gold across its surface, and his with the simple crest of his proud family painted on it.

The amah was holding them up, two little boxes which meant so much to her. She was offering them to an American whom she had served as faithfully as she had Prince or teacher. They were her gift to the American who was now leaving, the greatest gift she had to offer.

She was repaying a debt, for the American had done a thing which had touched her deeply. When first he had come to Japan he had sent back to America, back to his little golden-haired niece there, a kimono and geta and a paper umbrella and a Japanese doll. And the little niece had sent from America to Japan, her photograph in Japanese clothing and words that the doll had been given the name of the amah.

It was hard for the amah to part with the two little boxes of black lacquer, but the effort it cost her was a joyous effort. It was hard for the American to accept this tribute of a grateful heart. Two little boxes of black lacquer, the gift of a Japanese Prince and an English woman to a faithful servant, the gift of that servant to an American because kindly consideration had not gone out of the world.

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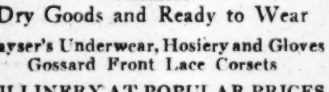
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THE professor faced a new class one day, all of them young men who were to be inducted into the delights of Tennyson and Browning. The great mass of luminous eyes upon the glass, lifted his eyebrows, sniffed as though testing the atmosphere, threw back his head, and said solemnly but with enthusiasm:

"Gentlemen, I wish to warn you that in taking this course the whole of your lives may change, the orbit of each one may become different in every way. It was a pregnant moment for me when first I met Browning; I shall endeavor to make it no less momentous for you. Our mutual study will certainly not be easy, it will probably be fraught with vast issues."

A deep hush fell upon the young men who had gathered to be lectured, and they hardly expected it to be in this fashion. In a moment the voice of the great teacher recalled them: "Now lead me your total self!" It was a bugle blast to strenuous service. The course proved indeed momentous for more than one individual in that malleable crowd; for one man it opened a few doors into the infinite. It certainly had a memorable beginning!

Now there are such memorable moments in reading books. It is such memorableness that transforms a book into literature, it turns the transient into the immortal. That which was before a place of the foot-sam and jettam in the flood of books that pour annually from the publishers' offices is now pulled to shore like a box of treasure, and given its appropriate place in the Temple of Literature.

In like manner there are in our reading of books pictures that strike the eye, arrest the attention, kindle the thought, and etch themselves into the memory, making them forever unforgettable. We carry them in our thoughts like caskets of cameos, hold them in our imaginations like Flemish miniatures!

Who of us cannot recall the dear days so full of delight when gayly colored butterflies fluttered across our vision and hovered above us, and lured us forth always beyond the reach of cap or net over vale and hill? Wordsworth has written in as best as the magic and enchantment:

O pleasant, pleasant were the days
The time when in our childhood plays,
My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly!

A very hunter did I run,
Upon the prey with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her, feared to brush
The dust from off its wings.

The picture of these floating gay
As they flew, flashing in their
prismatic colors in the summer sun,
is imperishable. Soft, frail, feathery,

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airy creatures all compact of silk and lace and gold-dust! Distance from their childhood lures but lends enchantment to the view! How we pursued the big fellow, so gayly colored! Was it orange and black? or amber and silver? On we went, tumbling through mud, scratching through bushes, gurgling and shouting, tramping the flowers beneath our feet in a quest that symbolizes human experience. Wordsworth's picture is fadeless.

Another poet who could carve his cameos to perfect form and grace of outline has written lyrics that will last whilst the English language is spoken and written. The wild riot of blossom on the apple trees has often made the orchard a veritable Eden. But who after once reading it with penetrative and sympathetic imagination can ever forget the wonderful picture painted so glowingly by A. E. Housman:

Loveliest of trees the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And all along the woodland ride
Is wearing white for Easter tide.

Keats gives us what is probably the most affecting picture in words that the English language possesses in his "Ode to a Nightingale." What mastery of arts lies in the words:

No hungry generations tread thee down;
The voice I hear this passing night
Was heard
In ancient days by emperor and clown:
Perhaps the self-same song that found
A path
Through the sad heart of Ruth,
When . . .
She stood in tears amid the alien corn . . .

Ah, you can see her there, gleaming and binding her gathered stalks into a little sheaf. "Alien corn," indeed! Her heart is in the Homeland! But is it? Is she not giving her heart and her homeland to another?

Katherine Mansfield was not a brilliant poet, though there are those who say that she came next to Keats in the realm of English letters. However that may be she has given to the world some beautiful pictures in both prose and verse. In that exquisite short story of hers entitled "The Doll's House" Katherine Mansfield reveals an iridescent awareness, sensitivity, and sense of scene quite remarkable. The Burnell children had never seen anything quite like it in all their lives.

"All the rooms were papered. There were pictures on the walls, painted on the paper with gold frames complete. Red carpet covered all the floors except the kitchen; red plush in the dining room; tables, chairs, real bedclothes, a cradle, a stove, a dresser with tiny plates and one big jug. But what Kezia liked more than anything, what she liked frightfully, was the lamp. It stood in the middle of the dining room table, an exquisite amber lamp with a white globe." What a final touch of color! And how memorable is the picture of Lil and Elsie following Kezia "like two stray cats" across the courtyard to take an unforbidden look at the doll's house! And when after all they were caught looking! And Aunt Beryl "stepped into the yard and shooed them out as if they were chickens," and they fled shrieking and dashed till, well out of sight, they sat upon a big red drain-pipe by the side of the road, when we are given that amazingly clever ending of the story, of Elsie nudged up close to her sister and saying softly, "I seen the little lamp—who can forget that picture?" It is every bit as memorable as Jean Valjean back at the Bishop's with the candlesticks!

Edith Wharton is an artist in the realm of literature. Her language is full of color. From her writings might be recovered the decorative side of our modern life, if ever it is lost in the mass of history. She excels in interior decoration, but is also finely descriptive in portraiture. Take this, for example:

"Mr. Brant was a compact little man of about sixty. His sandy hair, just turning gray, was brushed forward over his forehead, which was ivory-white at the crown and became brick-pink above the temples, before merging into the tanned and freckled surface of his face. He was always dressed in carefully cut clothes of a discreet gray, with a tie to match, in which even the plump pearl was gray so that he reminded of a pompous and dry perpendicular insect in protective tints; and the fancy was encouraged by his cautious manner, and the way he had of peering over his glasses as if they were part of his armor. His feet were small and pointed, and seemed to be made of patent leather; and shaking hands with him was like clasping a bunch of twigs."

Among all the high exercises of which human thought is capable, none is more rewarding than the reading of great literature. So whether we read in prose or verse we hang on the walls of our imagination cartoons more wonderful than Raphael's; friezes grander than those of the Parthenon; sculptures more awe-inspiring than those which have been disinterred from the temples of Karnak and Assyria. J. M.

The Dragon Fly

A sunny day of summer time.
Where Burracombes run shallow by
The butt end of the gutter wall,
There always is a dragonfly.

Over the ripples rapidly
His bright insensate beauty darts,
Poises and quivers, whizzes, turns,
A life of azure fits and starts.

Go skimming with that dragonfly,
And many years of memories—
Each year a little differently
Responsive to the dragonfly.
—L. A. G. Strong, in "The Lowery Road."



The River Dora, at Courmayeur, Italy

Photograph by William Thomas

IT WAS the Romans who christened the Dora, long ago, when they followed it up through somber forests and trackless wildernesses, and at last emerged on the sunny tableland where Aosta stands today. The brave Salassi, (whose acquaintance we made at school in the pages of Caesar's De Bello Gallico), held all the wild Alpine region through which it flows, and probably they called it by another name; but little trace remains of the Salassi, except that the inhabitants of the Valley of the Dora still speak a quaint "patois" containing many Germanic words.

If you enter Italy from the north, beginning your walk at Chamonix and not taking the fine highroads, but the footpaths climbing over the great frontier of snow and ice that shuts it off from the rest of the world, you must pass close under Mount Blanc, and entering the country of the Salassi follow the downward course of this lovely little river. After leaving the marvelous alpine regions of snow and ice whose cliffs are ice-clad precipices, and whose rivers lie rucked up in snowy heaps among the frozen solitudes, you descend to a fairly level region and see a little lake of emerald water lying like a jewel in a valley beneath you. The valley is a desolate place even in summertime, but here and there the gentle Alpine cattle find pasture, while the herdboys shout to one another from the rocks. Out of the end of the tiny lake, a little stream flows downward; it is the beginning of the Dora; far below it will be joined by a twin sister from the Swiss frontier and both will flow together into the golden valley of Courmayeur. As it descends in its rocky bed, it leaps from side to side among the great boulders, carried down by the glacier of the Miage, which extended further down into the valley years ago.

Once, like many Alpine rivers, it reaches a quiet stretch of flowery meadows, and widens out upon its shallow pebbly bed. Then it leaps downward again, and boils among a forest of dark pine trees in a headlong race. Very gloomy is the valley bottom as it nears Courmayeur, for towering up on either side are the giant Alpine peaks and overhanging the little stream, is the great gray Brenva glacier all wrapped in fog, and misty cloud, crawling downward ugly and cracked exactly like the "laidly worm" of the old fairy tale. The little river dashes on, turns a corner and then plunges into the arms of its twin sister, as she rushes from her mountain home on the Swiss side of the frontier. Under the wooden foot bridge where our picture was taken, the waters roll joyously together, swirling and foaming past the little lumber mill at Courmayeur, and then passing downward into that valley of fairy castles and blue distances that leads to ancient Aosta.

Again the Sower
And again the sun blinks out,
And the poor sower is casting his grain
into the furrow, hopeful he that the
Zodiacs and far Heavenly Horologies
have not faltered; that there will be
yet another summer added for us and
another harvest.—Carlyle.

„Einer trage des andern Last“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM BRIEF an die Galater lesen wir: „Einer trage des andern Last, so werdet ihr das Gesetz Christi erfüllen.“ Uns allen sind diese Worte schon lange bekannt, doch in wie weit haben wir sie gehoramt angewandt? Da sie in der Form eines Gebots geschrieben sind, haben wir nicht die Wahl, ob wir unseres Nächsten Last tragen wollen oder nicht. Es ist uns geboten, es zu tun, damit wir „das Gesetz Christi erfüllen.“ Hier mag vielleicht jemand einwenden: Ich habe weder die Zeit noch das Geld noch die Kraft, einem andern zu helfen; denn ich habe selbst schwere Lasten zu tragen. In diesem Falle laßt uns der herrlichen Worte der Elisabeth Charles gedenken:

Ist dein Los so hart und schwer?
Schleppest du müde dich dahin?
Dann hilf die Last dem Bruder tragen.
Denn Gott trägt beide, sie und dich.

Wir können auf mancherlei Weise eines andern Last tragen helfen—durch ein kräftiges Wort, ein freundliches Lächeln, einen innigen Händedruck. Wie gering sind anscheinend solche Gaben, und dennoch erfüllen wir damit bis zu einem gewissen Grad das Gesetz des Christus! Das Gesetz des Christus, von dem Paulus spricht, ist das Gesetz, das Christus Jesus selbst und betätigt, und das er uns als Regel hinterließ. Und eines andern Last tragen bedeutet nicht nur das Zerstreuen von Sünde, Mangel und Zwietracht, sondern auch von Krankheit; denn ein grosser Teil der Welt ist heutezeit mit Krankheit belastet. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschheit, wie jede Forderung dieses Gesetzes erfüllt wird, sowohl Mangel, Einsamkeit und Schmerz zu lindern als auch Krankheit und Sünde zu heilen. Mit seinen Worten, die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt dieses Zeitalter, das Gesetz des Christus in vollster Masse zu erfüllen.

Unser eigenes Licht so leuchten lassen, das ein anderer zu der Wahrheit hingezogen wird, belastet ihn wahrhaft helfen, einen Schritt zu tun, der seine Last verringert. Wenn wir wollen, dass unsere Lampe ein klareres, helleres und weiter reichendes Licht wirft, dann sollten wir zusehen, dass sie mit Öl gefüllt ist. Wenn wir unser geistiges Licht weithin leuchten lassen wollen, damit es viele sehen und auf den wahren Weg hingezogen werden, dann dürfen wir nicht versäumen, für Öl zu sorgen, das von Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 692 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ unter anderem als „Heiligung“ ausgelegt wird. Keine Klasse von Menschen in der

Welt bemüht sich heute aufrichtiger, die Last anderer tragen zu helfen, als die Christlichen Wissenschaftler. Wer zu einem Vertreter der Christlichen Wissenschaft geht, um sich von ihm helfen zu lassen, findet gewöhnlich jemand, der geduldig, gutig und liebesvoll ist, der sein Leben der Läuterung des Selbst und dem Erlangen geistigen Verständnisses widmet, damit er geistig ausgerüstet werde, um denjenigen, die sich in ihrer Not an ihn wenden, helfen zu können, sei ihr Bedürfnis Befreiung von Krankheit, von Sünde oder von Mangel. Das Heilmittel des Vertreters der Christlichen Wissenschaft für jeden dieser Missstände ist das Gebet geistigen Verständnisses. Im fünften Kapitel des Briefes des Jakobus lesen wir: „Bekenne einer dem andern seine Sünden und betet füreinander, dass ihr gesund werdet. Des Gerechten Gebet vermag viel, wenn es ernstlich ist.“ Niemand bemüht sich aufrichtiger, diese biblische Ermahnung zu befolgen, als die Christlichen Wissenschaftler.

Tragen wir anscheinend schwere Lasten? Dann wollen wir uns vom Selbst abwenden und darum bitten, dass uns gezeigt werde, wie wir einem andern irgendwie helfen können. Oft bietet sich Gelegenheit, jemand zu helfen, der anscheinend allein dasteht, der missverstanden oder vielleicht falsch beurteilt wird. Nehmen wir den allgemeinen irigen Glauben über ihn an und geben ihn weiter, und übertritten wir also das neunte Gebot, in dem uns gesagt wird: „Du sollst kein falsch Zeugnis reden wider deinen Nächsten“, oder lehnen wir es ab, den falschen Augenschein zu glauben, und helfen wir ihm, seine Bürde zu erleichtern, indem wir die Wahrheit über ihn als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis sehen? Angenommen der Augenschein gegen ihn erscheint sehr wirklich, angenommen er habe anscheinend traurige Fehler gemacht. Braucht er dann die helfende Hand nicht umso nötiger? Jesus war unser Wegweiser; wir brauchen daher nur seinem Beispiel zu folgen.

Laßt uns am Ende jedes Tages in uns gehen und sehen, ob er mit selbstsüchtigen Gedanken erfüllt war, oder ob wir den Pfad eines andern heller gemacht haben. Was für eine Freude bereitet es uns, einem andern zu helfen! Wenn wir daher den Wunsch im Herzen tragen, es zu tun, wird sich immer die Gelegenheit dazu bieten. Was könnte diesen Wunsch schöner ausdrücken als die andachtsvollen Worte der Mrs. Eddy (Gedichte, S. 13):

„Lass täglich mich nur Gutes tun
Den Deinen, für Dich;
Dass rein das Liebesopfer sei,
Gott führe mich.“

"Bear Ye One Another's Burdens"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GALATIANS we read, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." We have all been long familiar with the words, but how far have we obediently applied them? Since they are written in the form of a command, it is not a matter of choice as to whether we shall or shall not help to bear another's burdens: we are commanded to do so, in order to "fulfil the law of Christ." But, someone may say, I have not the time, money, or strength to help another; for I am bowed down with burdens myself. Then, let us consider the beautiful words of Elizabeth Charles:—

Is thy burden hard and heavy?
Do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden,
God will bear both it and thee.

There are many ways in which one may help to bear another's burden: by a kind word, a loving smile, a tender handshake. What seemingly small things to give; and yet, by so doing, we are fulfilling in some measure the law of Christ! The law of Christ, of which Paul speaks, is the law which Christ Jesus taught and practiced, and left as our rule. And the bearing or relieving of another's burden includes the destroying not only of sin, lack, and discord, but also of sickness, for a great portion of the world today is burdened with disease. Christian Science teaches mankind how to fulfill every demand of this law, alleviating lack, loneliness, and grief, as well as healing sickness and sin. In other words, Christian Science is teaching this age how to fulfill the law of Christ in fullest measure.

Letting our own light shine that another may be attracted to the truth is truly helping that other to take a step which will lessen his burden. If we would have our lamp cast a clearer, brighter, and more far-reaching light, we should see that it is well filled with oil. If we would let our spiritual light shine far out, that many may see it and be drawn to the true path, we must not overlook the supply of oil, which Mrs. Eddy interprets in part, on page 592 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as "consecration."

There is no class of people in the world today more honestly endeavoring to help bear the burdens of others

than are Christian Scientists. He who goes to a Christian Science practitioner for help usually finds one who is patient, kind, and loving, devoting his life to the purification of self and the gaining of spiritual understanding, that he may be spiritually equipped to help those who turn to him in their need, whether that need be one of deliverance from sickness, sin, or lack. The Christian Science practitioner's remedy for any of these disorders is the prayer of spiritual understanding. In the fifth chapter of James we read: "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." There are none who are more honestly endeavoring to fulfill this Scriptural admonition than are Christian Scientists.

Do we seem to be carrying heavy burdens? Let us try turning away from self, and ask to be shown some way in which to help another. Often the opportunity is afforded to help one who seemingly stands alone, misunderstood, and perhaps misjudged. Are we accepting and passing on the general, erroneous belief about him, thereby breaking the ninth commandment, wherein we are told, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," or are we refusing to believe the false evidence and helping to lift his burden by seeing the truth about him as the image and likeness of God? Suppose the evidence against him does seem very real; suppose he does seem to have made sad mistakes. Does he not all the more need a helping hand? Jesus was our Way-shower; and we have but to follow his example.

Let us examine ourselves at the close of each day to see whether it has been a day filled with thoughts of self, or whether we have made the path of another brighter. It is such a joyous thing to help another; and if we carry the desire in our heart to do so, the opportunity will always present itself. What could more beautifully express this desire than the prayerful words of Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 13):—

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

The Sunflower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sunflower is a rowdy among blossoms! Yellow, coarse, and tall, it grins like a hearty peasant. And litter the smug fatness of the grass. With gorgeous petals winking from its wagging head. In a bout with a wakening wind—its prickly stalk is highway for bold insects. Its crown a rendezvous for feathered pirates. Like a gypsy on the road the sunflower saunters. Waving defiance to the passing snob. And making secret signs of brotherhood. To common folk!

Frances Wierman.

Above Montreaux

Directly below lies Montreaux, the fair hillside between clothed with rich vineyards, here and there a flower-bowered villa or pension, sometimes a touch of deeper green where a knot of trees shades a cottage garden. And then the lake itself, the Lake of Geneva, Lac Léman, the ever beautiful, the delectable of superlatives! Many-hued as the Mediterranean at Mentone, deeply blue as the mountain-girt Tahoe, placid as snow-fringed Louise, lies Geneva in the vision of him who, almost incredulous of the evidence of his own senses, regards her from above Montreaux.

And northward against the fleecy skies, blue as those which canopy the Tuscan plains, tower the majestic white peaks of the Dent du Midi, flashing in the sunlight like breakers on a coral reef. Nearer at hand rise the cheerless walls of Chillon, diminutive against the mighty heights on either hand. And, thinking of Bonivard, one feels that it must have cheered his patient soul, unyielding to the tyranny of Savoy, that there remained to him at least the consolation of regarding through his narrow dungeon portal Geneva's ever-changing beauty, and the glory of the high Alps beyond.

My eye travels from the far south where, in the dim distance, may be discerned the shadowy peak of Mont Blanc, along the distant Savoyard shore, across the broad Rhone outlet at the lake's head, to come to a sweet rest upon this fair stretch of meadow here at my feet, a meadow rich in narcissi, daffodils and jonquils. "Beautiful as a dream," said Byron, standing where I am standing on this June day. And so it is. The prodigality of a dozen volumes could pay no higher tribute. For where about the globe is there such a combination of nature's fairest achievements, such a blending of her loveliest colors, as here about Geneva, their full glory revealed from above Montreaux? The memory of the scene lingers, its beauty recurs, as one seeks vainly for a comparison among the charms of many lands. And its recollection brings a never-failing thrill, like that inspired by the thought of some notable incident in one's past. For it has satisfied the soul's innate yearning for beauty, as the clear draught comes to the thirsting, a perfect boon.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924

EDITORIALS

It is difficult to understand what interest the Republican Party seeks to serve in its plank for a federal department of education and relief, advocated by President Coolidge before the closing session of the National Education Association. If the pronouncement was designed to please the educators, it has signally failed in its purpose. President Coolidge was addressing the association on behalf of such an entangling alliance as the educators several times have repudiated.

Who Wants It?

Both the National Education Association and its department of superintendence have passed resolutions indorsing a federal department in which education shall be not only dominant but alone. Their purpose is to dignify education through isolation. If other governmental agencies are to be coupled with education in a federal department, education will be no better off than it is at present as a bureau in the Department of the Interior, say the educators. Several leaders in the National Education Association even have gone so far as to declare that they will fight to keep the present bureau of education, rather than to accept any combination.

If the purpose of the Republican Party and its spokesman, President Coolidge, was to capture the women voters of the Nation, they have failed at the outset. There has been a general assumption that women are interested in welfare, but that assumption has overlooked the fact that women are too practical to enlist in support of a mirage. Most of the large national organizations of women have indorsed a federal department of education. Only one avowedly has been working for a federal department of welfare. Leaders in women's organizations have made public statements to the effect that they oppose a federal department of welfare on the ground that it has a different aspect to every pair of eyes, and that, when the mists have cleared away, no one knows just what will be revealed in the way of a dumping ground for unwanted rags and tatters of government and obnoxious fads of extremists.

Neither the educators nor the women generally want a federal department of education and welfare, or education and relief—the change of name having been accomplished by the Republican Party platform without having effected any change of substance. Therefore, the effect of the plank is to block the progress of the federal department of education.

The question well may be asked, Who wants it?

While political parties and some politicians in the United States are laboriously engaged in "dodging" or "shelving" all concrete questions involving the participation of America in the work of putting together the shattered world and managing its common affairs thereafter along lines of established reason, justice and law, something very important is going forward in Geneva, Switzerland, something that fundamentally affects all the people of all nations and will affect them more and more deeply in the future.

Building for the Future at Geneva

The great process that is in operation there is the development of international law out of the activities, the studies and the decisions of the League of Nations. Many of these manifestations of the activity of the League have been noted in the past. A recent one that vividly indicates what is going on in minor matters is the act of Ireland in registering with the League's Secretariat the Anglo-Irish treaty, through which the Irish Free State came into existence. When this treaty was filed, the international law experts of the League at once became keenly interested. They figured that the registration meant that the Dublin Government interpreted the treaty as an international instrument between two independent states. Some of the British interpreters of the act lean to the theory that the treaty in question is merely an engagement between component parts of the British Empire, because, when it was negotiated, Ireland did not exist as a separate entity.

There is no likelihood that anyone in Ireland or England will get excited over this discussion. All recognize that it will be thoroughly but peaceably argued, and that either it will be decided by the League or the Permanent Court of International Justice on the basis of existing law and ideas of justice, or its adjudication will establish a new precedent in international law. Here, then, is what is going forward in Geneva constantly in large and small matters. It is a tremendously important phase of the League's work which politicians lose sight of and which they cannot in the smallest degree affect, or "shelve," or "dodge."

This, however, is something that the American people should watch and consider very carefully. Attention is called to it strongly and effectively in an article by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews in a recent number of the American Political Science Review, entitled "The Influence of the League of Nations on the Development of International Law." While this article is an exposition of the subject by an acknowledged expert, it is clothed in language so clear and direct that its arguments and citations may be easily grasped by the public in general and its conclusions merit the widest attention. Dr. Andrews' main contention is that international law is materially affected by the organization and the work of the League of Nations, and that this concerns the whole question of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

She points out that the events of the Thirty Years' War impelled Grotius to enunciate ideas that became the foundation of the modern system of international law, and that similarly the World War, which registered a return to practices of the seventeenth century, furnished the impulse for a new departure in the development of

international law. She shows in convincing detail how this impulse is being carried forward by the League of Nations, is growing by the studies of its experts, and is being crystallized by its decisions and those of the Permanent Court of International Justice into a new, modern mass of law for the nations. Dr. Andrews frankly states that the whole subject is necessarily a complicated one, but sees compensations in this fact, saying:

Many chapters could be written concerning other activities of the League which have a bearing on the development of international law. Article XXII of the Covenant, which established the mandatory system, involving the principle of trusteeship over certain undeveloped peoples, introduces new and complicated considerations affecting international law. The provisions of Article XXIII, calling for international co-operation regarding matters of common interest, the stated meetings of the Assembly and the Council acting in their capacity as diplomatic conferences, assisted by the Secretariat, which is adequately equipped to carry into effect conclusions agreed upon by these conferences, as well as the facility which this permanent machinery offers for calling special international conferences to deal with matters of international concern, presage the growth of a new body of conventional law, governing a large range of international activity. Moreover, the habit of peaceful agreement, which the League develops, lays the firmest foundation for the development of international law.

It is the laying of this foundation and the development that is growing on it which contain vital interest for the American people and such of their leaders as have vision.

BLACK as a thundercloud, the dispute between Russia and Rumania over Bessarabia looms on the horizon of eastern Europe. It is one of the many threats to peace that the allied diplomats aggravated at the end of the World War, instead of diverting into safe channels. Rumania has good claims to the Province, but taking it from Russia without asking its consent just because there happened to be a revolution in the country was extremely shortsighted. Russia was, after all, one of the Allies, and spent much of both its treasure and its man power in the common cause. Furthermore, Bessarabia, being located on the Black Sea, is regarded by the Russians as a stepping stone toward their cherished goal of the Dardanelles, out of which they feel they were cheated by the Allies.

For the mutual defense of regions taken from Russia, Rumania and Poland have concluded a close military alliance. Rumania, moreover, is a member of the Little Entente, formed with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, against Hungary. Being now fearful of an attempt by Russia to recover Bessarabia, the Rumanians wish to know what help they may expect from their fellow members of the Little Entente against Russia. Early in June the ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three countries met at Prague to discuss this subject, and now the three premiers are to meet and take up the matter anew.

Unfortunately for Rumania, the other states do not share its attitude toward Russia. Both being preponderantly Slav in race, they naturally hesitate to pledge themselves to take up arms against Russia. Poland, therefore, remains the only sure ally, and Poland is dependent on France for munitions as well as financial support, so that French policy will deeply affect the fate of Bessarabia. Last spring the French Parliament ratified the treaty giving the Province to Rumania, something neither Italy nor Japan has done, both being in negotiations with the Soviet Government, but the projected Franco-Rumanian alliance treaty was not put through, and after the fall of M. Poincaré at the elections, the new French Government has pledged itself to the recognition of the Russian revolutionists. Thus Rumania's position is less favorable than it was. The Poles are also disturbed.

What the Soviet representatives demand is not the immediate return of Bessarabia, to which Rumania has some very good claims, but a vote by the population as to what country it wishes to be a part of. This seems fair to Rumania, especially as its claims are based on the nationality of the plurality of the inhabitants, but unfortunately the Rumanian administration of the Province during the past five years has not been such as to inspire the people with confidence and affection. It is the same kind of administration that has roused such bitterness in Transylvania against the new masters. The truth is that the comparatively new Rumanian kingdom received more territory at the Paris Peace Conference than it was prepared to govern. Some races are not yet far enough advanced to rule themselves and few can take on additional responsibilities.

In addition, there is bitter political strife within Rumania itself. The Liberal Party, of which the Bratianu brothers are the leaders, one being Premier and the other Minister of Finance, has won recent elections, but not in such a way that its opponents have admitted defeat in a fair contest. Recently the Nationalists, led by a former Premier, General Averesco, has made common cause with the Zaranists, as the revolutionary peasants' party is called, and together they are preparing to attempt the overturn of the Bratianu Ministry. Whether, if they succeed, they will be able to improve the country's situation remains to be seen. The Nationalists are not popular in the newly acquired provinces, and the peasants have had little political experience.

ENACTMENT of the immigration-restriction law by the United States Congress, with provisions greatly restricting the number of immigrants from Europe that may land in any one year, has brought out the suggestion that the immediate result will be a substantial decrease in the demand for housing accommodations, with a possibility of declining rentals. That the demand for dwellings in the larger American cities was in part due to the newly arrived immigrants is doubtless true, and there will probably be some decline in requirements for housing in the cheaper class of tenements and old houses of a bygone

Immigration Restriction and Housing

type that have been altered to accommodate several families. Any reduction that may be effected in this direction will, however, be limited to the class of low-rent payers, and will not materially relieve the situation confronting the great majority of tenants. Despite reports of greatly increased building operations in many regions of the United States, there does not appear to be any likelihood of substantial reductions in dwelling rents.

From the viewpoint of the building contractor, conditions have not been improved by the new limitations on immigration, since the probable effect will be a diminished supply of labor both for the building trades and for the industries furnishing brick, cement, stone, steel, lumber and other building materials. There has already been complaint against high wage scales that were claimed to have unduly advanced the cost of production of these materials. Without the supply of foreign labor which has been relied upon for many industries, it is conceivable that ill-advised action by trade unions may force still higher wages for the building trades and kindred industries.

Wages of skilled masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters have been abnormally high, and have operated to a considerable extent to check building operations. To continue building at a profit will require a probability of sustained high rentals, as the capital necessary for the erection of the additional housing needed cannot be obtained unless there is a prospect of fair returns on investments. Thus it is quite possible that instead of effecting a reduction in dwelling rents, the restriction of immigration, by limiting the supply of labor, may maintain them at present figures, or even cause an advance in the rents for new buildings.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY, well known in many parts of the United States by reason of his "health talks" published in a large number of newspapers, occasionally surprises his readers by the manifestation of a refreshingly broad point of view. This is particularly the case when he ventures to express a difference of opinion with some strongly entrenched medical beliefs. Quite recently, for example, under the heading of "So-Called Medical Inspection," he answered a question sent to him by an anxious mother, covering the issue of examinations by school nurses, which merits comment and commendation.

The question was as follows: "Our ten-year-old son brought home at the close of the school term a report of an examination made by the school nurse, who says, 'Tonsils abnormal (not serious).' What shall we do?" Dr. Brady's answer is simple but vigorous, and attacks the situation from an entirely unexpected angle. He starts bluntly: "Protest to the health authorities against such fake 'medical' inspections. Nurses are not competent to pass on such questions, and it is an abuse of public health administration when they are encouraged to do so. As for the boy, I should advise you to do nothing unless you consult a physician." Thus far, however, he simply carries the implication that the nurse is outstepping the bounds of her authority when attempting to make such examinations and frighten parents into having medical treatment for their children.

In the remainder of his answer, however, Dr. Brady touches upon an altogether more serious phase of the situation, when it is considered that it is the health of children which is the question at stake. He says: "A considerable part of all this so-called medical inspection of school children is just such humbug pulled off by politicians who handle the contracts for such 'services.' The taxpayers pay the price because they imagine they are getting something cheap. It is cheap, all right, but are they getting anything? So this is the summing up of the much-debated question of school nurse examinations, by a man who is nationally advertised as a 'noted physician and author,' and whose opinion is considered by thousands as in the highest degree authoritative. He is to be congratulated upon his frankness. A few more similar statements would do a lot toward clearing the atmosphere surrounding much of today's attempted medical domination.

Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the great body of sincere prohibitionists in the United States, such statements as were made the other day by the Bishop of Durham in the British House of Lords when he spoke of "teetotal fanatics" and used other similar phrases of opprobrium, hardly conduce to the cultivation of a friendly spirit between the two nations. In his speech the bishop referred to "the principle of prohibition" as being "thoroughly unsound," an opinion which fortunately represented nothing more than his private view. In the United States, which should be able to speak with authority on this subject, his audience would hear a different tale, and if the bishop came to America with his eyes open he would, too. But it appears that on all such questions as this one of prohibition, where the personal element exercises so strong an influence, it is more than anything else a matter of none being so blind as those who won't see.

MRS. GRACE ROGERS, whose brother, Paul J. Rainey, was well known as a hunter, has thought out a novel memorial in her gift of some 26,000 acres of land in Louisiana to the National Audubon Society, together with a large endowment, for the boarding of hundreds of millions of wild duck every winter. The founding of this sanctuary, it is said, constitutes the most important step which has ever been taken for the preservation of these wild birds, and the gift well warrants the description which has been accorded it of "magnificent." Many shooting clubs in the past have baited their preserves with food, only to destroy the birds a little later. From this Louisiana gathering place, to be known as the Paul J. Rainey wild life sanctuary, hunters will be most jealously excluded. Mrs. Rogers' initiative in this direction should inspire others to similar efforts.

Plymouth and Its M. P.

THERE is a good deal of interest for an American at Plymouth, England. The city, to be sure, receives scant notice in the guide books which illuminate the course of most Americans abroad. And those whose boats land them at Plymouth find, for the most part, that the lure of London and the odds and ends of English places about which every tourist asks every other tourist is too great to be resisted.

It had rained, so we were told, every day for six weeks prior to our arrival. But on the day we landed, the sun and most of Plymouth, apparently, were out to make up for lost time. The town was in carnival mood. So curbing the American zeal that urged us to be moving on, we remained in Plymouth, and were amply rewarded.

The one historic spot which, immediately we were identified as Americans, we were told to visit, was the Barbican, a new quay erected on the site of the old quay from which the Pilgrim Fathers set forth to found New Plymouth and New England. Two weeks before I had visited Plymouth Rock for the first time. The nine days of ocean travel that intervened, ocean travel after the comfortable fashion of the twentieth century, served to emphasize with a new force the daring of those seventeenth century pioneers who sailed out from under the shadow of the Plymouth citadel into a new world.

But the spot from which they sailed is marked only with a very modest bronze tablet, and a great stone taken from the old quay and built into the new.

There were, however, other points of American interest in Plymouth.

"Who is your M. P.?" I asked our cab-driver. "You don't mean," he said, "that you don't know Plymouth's M. P. She's a great man and a fine lady. Is our M. P. I thought everyone must know Lady Astor. Besides, she's an American!"

"But she is a Conservative, and for prohibition—how do you like that?"

"Prohibition is hard at times," he said, "but Lady Astor will play fair with us. I asked her in the last campaign: 'Now, lady, I said, you wouldn't take away our beer from us, would you?' and she said, 'I don't want to do that. What I want to do is to make it less likely that your children will want it.' She may be right, too. I never did say that beer did a man any good."

"As for Lady Astor being a Conservative, well, I'm one man that will be conservative so long as she is. And there's a lot more like me, too, in Plymouth."

On the London train some time later we heard more about the Plymouth M. P. An exhibition of folk dancing had been held in Plymouth on the previous day. Lady Astor presided, and in our carriage on the London train the representative of the national folk-dancing organization, who supervised the Plymouth exhibition, declared:

"An hour with Lady Astor made me sorry that I cannot vote in her constituency. And I never saw anyone twig so wonderfully."

"Twig" was a new one, so we asked for an explanation. Consultation was held with an Englishman traveling with us, and it finally was made moderately plain that "twigging" is the English expression for the American "catching on." One who quickly sees the point in a complex situation may be said—by Englishmen is said—to twig well. And this we were told is a characteristic of Lady Astor.

"It's more than twigging well that has made Lady Astor a power in England," a Conservative politician remarked when I told him of this incident. "Added to that there are courage and an ability to fight, and unshakable convictions. It is the combination of all those qualities that Lady Astor has put into her fight for temperance, and because of the strength of that combination she has aroused a genuine fear among some of her Conservative associates. They have offered her everything within the gift of the party if she would stop her fight on drink. But she won't compromise."

One quickly concludes, in fact, after meeting Lady Astor, that on such questions she "won't compromise."

Lady Astor's house in St. James's Square is, I believe, the most American place in London. And this is due, not to any peculiarity of architectural design, but because of Lady Astor, herself.

"Come along with me," she said, when I met her there, "and we will have some lemonade. This is the only house in London where we keep ice-cold water and ice-cold lemonade."

And I am certain she spoke the truth.

After the lemonade came the interview. The questions I had carefully written down went by the boards. She jumped, rapid-fire, from one problem to another. The questions I might have asked were all dealt with in the first ten minutes, and in the time remaining she covered a wide range of problems, all of them important, about which I had never thought to ask. Through it all, though this may be national pride, I was certain she spoke as an American. At any rate, it was as an Anglo-American that she concluded.

"There's one thing I wish you would say," she said. "The United States and Great Britain have got to learn to play this world game together. I am interested in the British Empire, not as a land-grabbing enterprise, but as a means for service. If we can't use the power of the British Empire to build a better world, we had better abandon the Empire. The power of the United States and that of Great Britain must be allied in this world service program. Great Britain can't play the game alone. Neither can the United States. Let's play it together, unselfishly and for the building of Christian civilization. I wish you would say that. You see, I belong to both countries, and I think I know."

And, some way, when the interview was finished, I felt that I understood the Plymouth cabbie's determination "be Conservative so long as she is."

The Future of Aerial Transport

SINCE 1920, writes Arthur D. Little in the Atlantic Monthly, America's transcontinental mail service has covered nearly 2,000,000 miles a year and has handled in all nearly a million ton-miles of mail. In a single month, he adds, 2600 passengers have been carried by the London-Paris route. Mr. Little sees a wonderful future before this branch of service:

"But the airplane is available not only for the transport of passengers and mail. Its operating-costs are already low enough to permit its use for carrying costly, perishable, or urgently needed goods, and there is probability of an early development of an aerial-express service in this country."

"The confidence of that public in the safety and regularity of aerial transport must be secured before any great commercial development may be expected. The situation is not unlike that which confronted the builders of transcontinental railroads in the United States and Canada. The same faith and vision are required to develop and operate airplane lines on the large scale."